WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRE

VOL. IV NO. 191 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Netherlands Handel-Maatschappij)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Bombay Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £3,600,000
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Baudoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar- ture
Tamba Maru	D Aochiva	5545	2ndOct	8thOct
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 „
Tatsuno Maru	M Furuhashi	6995	22nd „	4thNov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	17thNov	19th „
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd „	5thDec

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA *	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,992
31st „	PLASSY	7,340
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,94
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P. AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

About 1921	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Calls at Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI PERSIAN GULF

Date about 1922	Steamers	—
13th October	BAMORA	Karachi direct.
15th „	VARSOVA	East and South Africa.
15th „	LHASA	Karachi ports
17th „	LINGA	Bushire and Busreh.
19th „	TAROBA	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th „	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommodation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	13th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th „

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,829
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. [illegible] N. Mody, No. 40-42, Churchgate Street.
GHELABHAI & SON,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,700
DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 392.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,70,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorce, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends ralised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent,
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT [illegible] MAN.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. [illegible]
SUBSCRIBED „ .. .. .. [illegible]
PAID-UP „ .. .. .. [illegible]
The Company is transacting FIRE, MAR[illegible], TRANS[illegible] ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION [illegible] MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well [illegible] INSURANCE, should be addressed to [illegible] WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
CALCUTTA, Tata, Sons Ltd.
KARACHI. Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS. J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld. & The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO. Henderson & Co. & H. L. deMel & Co.
NEW YORK. Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd
MARINE UNDERWRITERS. Commercial Union Ass. Co., Ltd.
[illegible] Ltd.
PENANG. Behn & Co., & [illegible] Thomas, Ltd.
[illegible] (Penang), Labuan Dept.
SURABAJA (Java).
Rangoon Trading Co. (Agency) Ltd
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behn & Co.
BANGKOK (Siam).
KAMPALA, Nairobi, Mombasa & Uganda Co.
ZANZIBAR. Ali & Lodhia.
R. J. DUFF,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
or
The Secretary, 303, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED
BY THE
BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.
For particulars and other information apply to:—
LALCHAND SARVA, *Asstt. Secretary B. I. Co. Ltd.* POONA CITY.
MANAGER, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at the lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One first class and one second class ENGINEER for Gin Press, one knowing Correspondence, Accounts preferred. Apply DUBASH ENGINEER, Hinganghat.
A R1637

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two CLERKS for Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee. See personally KHADI BHANDAR, Princess Street.
A R1630

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT TEACHER for High School. Apply stating terms to THE PRINCIPAL, Mater Dei Institution, Saligao, Goa.
A R1629

WANTED—A COLOURIST to stain our horn shell and mother-of-pearl buttons. Decent reward will be awarded, if colour sticks fast after buff-polish. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1636

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commutation to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C16284

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, with Lift, Apollo Street, Rs. 40 each. Apply DIGAN, 187, Hornby Road.
C R1594

TO LET—ROOMS for office purposes in the vicinity of Apollo St., Fort. Rents moderate. Imediate occupation. Apply Box No. 7298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R16 0

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

TO BE LET—To an Indian Prince for the month of November only, Fine, Commodious, Furnished House in New Marine Lines fitted up with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 1638

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A DYE HOUSE in a Central part of the City with Municipal license and complete with all necessary accessories and arrangements. Plenty of water supply and space for drying with office and godown accommodation. Apply to Box No. 7306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1627

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

DODGE CAR, Latest Model, run less than 7,500 miles in good condition Price Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 7307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 1628

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Three second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. of original presser 125 lbs. Two of Tinker Shenton maker. One of Scott and Hodgson maker. Three in working order at MOTILAL HIRABHAI MILLS, Premgate, Ahmedabad.
R1636

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds, Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds, Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties, Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons, Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA AND SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also combines God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 5. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chedavaram, Vizag District.
E1597

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Vacation classes have begun. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1622

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN and Co., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADI—Bleached hand-made at As. 5 to Re. 1 per yd. BHARAT WEAVING FACTORY, Khatauli, U. P.
T R1626A

PURCHASER to purchase wholesale or retail Khadi bleached hand-made at As. 5 to Re. 1 per yd. BHARAT WEAVING FACTORY, Khatauli, U. P.
T R1626

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

"SPLENOX".—An unfailing renowned specific for Malaria, Kala-Azar, and Enlarged Spleen can be had from the Splenox Manufactory, Lucknow. 6 and 12 oz. phials at Rs. 1/8 and 2/4 respectively.
T R1566

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

ON 15th October, 1921 and thereafter on every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11039

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 12th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 15th October and thereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11088

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO. LTD

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 27th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 13th October, 1921.
C11078

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons, Firm, Company or Corporation who may export, import, show or cause to be shown, any copy of the three films "Son OF TARZAN," "ADVENTURE OF TARZAN" and "MIRACLE OF THE JUNGLE," the exclusive rights for which for India, Burma and Ceylon are being controlled by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, in the abovementioned territories will be infringing the Copyright; and immediate action will be taken to hold him or them responsible for any loss that may be suffered in consequence of the said exportation or importation or exhibition or through any attempts towards the same.

J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Madan Theatres, Ld.
5, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.
C 11073

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I here by proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1921 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits therefore, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are, subject to or dependent up on the Governcent of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1921.

S J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C11068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR MANGESHRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR is seeking RE-ELECTION to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Mahim (G) Ward.
C11074

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme up to 12 noon of the 26th October, 1921, for the construction of Assistant Engineer's Quarters at the Marine Lines Works. Tender forms and copies of specifications can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
Bombay, October, 1921.
C11081

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS OF CARGO for United Kingdom and Continent, etc., by the s.s. "Soudan" which completed loading on 30th September, 1321, are hereby notified that the vessel on proceeding from No. 11 Shed Alexandra Dock struck the Dock wall and had to put back to her loading berth to discharge part of her cargo to enable her to undergo repairs necessary to place her in a Seaworthy condition to proceed on her voyage. In conquence of this a General Average has been declared and deposits will be recovered from Consignees by the Agents at the respective ports of destination prior to delivery of cargo.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1921.
C11080

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of the pledge and on account and risk of the pledgor Mr. C. K. Polacek of Bombay the following:—

One very valuable diamond necklace set in platinum.
One valuable diamond broach set in platinum.
One valuable diamond "Sari" pin platinum.
One single string diamond bracelet set in platinum.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PLOT NO. 54 OF THE GAMDEVI ESTATE KNOWN AS DAVAR MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nerbadashanker Hurgowan Joshi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1920, and made between Nermadashanker Horjiwan Joshi of the one part and Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchand of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1921, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,035.5 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (18), Street No. 23, and bounded on the North-East by the land of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 55 leased to Hasanali Surafali Ebrahimji, on the South-West by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS, RAZORS, BRACES, CROCKERYWARE HARDWARE CUTLERY, CELLULOID TOYS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 130 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case Celluloid Toys.
1 crate crockeryware.
12 cases window glasses.
1 case Hardware.

On account and risk of Esmail Haji Casam and Sons 2 cases fancy cotton quilts.
1 case navy cotton and Wool embo Hose and 4 doz. cotton mates.

On account and risk of Haji Adam Abdoola. 4 cases Razors of Joseph Rodgers and Sons.

By order of Assurmal Muljimal and on account and risk of Messrs. V. Karsondas and Co.:—

7 cases Cutlery contain razors, buttons, safety pins, pencils, belts, mirrors, inkstand, tie clips, playing cards, pocket books, etc., etc.

On account and risk of Therbhai Esmalji:—
1 case braces of president suspender company.

On account and risk of Mr. B. G. Rao Diamon Rose earing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT NO. 2343 OF 1921.
GANESHMAL vs. CHESMAL.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Dadar, Lady Jamsetji Road in the Mirandas Chawl all the shop furniture such as large and small brass and copper utensils, benches, chests scale, mirrors, lamp, etc., etc., with the right of occupancy of the shop.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The traders and the purchasers of timber are hereby informed that Deodar, Keil, Fir and Chil timber (Round and Sawn) bearing Ganga, Veda, Simli, and R A property marks shall be sold by Public Auction at Jhelum on 15 10/21 and 16 10/21 Chaknizeem 17 10/21 and 18 10/21 Khushab 19 10/21 and 20 10/21.

2. Our sale year ends on the 30th September 1921 and we want to clear our stock. Purchasers of timber are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

3. The bidders will have to pay 10 per cent on the fall of hammer and the balance within two weeks

4. Other conditions of sale will be read out before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold as under: -

Kinds	Sawn No	Sawn cft	Logs No.	Logs cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220696
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75364
Chil	5000	18,000	—	—

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor

28th September, 1921.
C10986

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE OF RACE HORSES, CARRIAGES, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

By order of Messrs. Suleman Mirza and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Arab horses, carriages, office furnitures, sofas, boards, benches, etc., at Suleman Musa's stable opposite Byculla Club Office at Lamington Road.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, FANS, LIGHTS, Etc.

By order of Electrical Engineer to Government P. W. D. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Electrical Engineer's office in. Ill Palazo Ridge Road Malabar Hill, all sorts of Electrical goods, wires, lamps, bulbs, fans, telephones, enamel paint, pulleys and large quantity of alluminium, iron, brass and gun metal, scraps, etc., etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent is required and goods to be received within three days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE of a very large lot of famous Boss stoves (with accessories), one drilling machine and 6 casks iron steaded chains.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the offices concerned.

A very large lot of famous Boss Stoves (with accessories) one Drilling Machine.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gullam Hoosein Hussonalli and Co.
6 casks iron steaded chains.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co. and in accordance with Secs. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 25th, WEDNESDAY the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of 3 bales woollen shawls, bales of C. piece-goods, carpet, cases of Shrinagar carved furniture, cases of shoes, 20 iron rail wheels, one piano, motor tyres, metre, cases of vinegar, hockey sticks, books, English and Indian medicines, paint, haberdashery, hosiery, bags of raisins, tents, scented and other oils, caps, trunks and boxes, brass and copperware, earthen toys, glass bangles, old clothing and various other articles.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barracks Master's Office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:—

A lot of Mulls and other medical, electrical and surplus stores.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., an Auction Sale of very valuable jewellery, containing ornaments set-up with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, etc., will be held on the 19th October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our offices opposite Apollo Street Post Office at the cost and risk of Mr. Krishnalal Trikamlal:—

The catalogues are available and goods can be seen in our offices and 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of bidding and delivery shall be taken on the following day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.
R1633

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6 30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.
EPISODES No 3, 4 AND 5.

THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a glorious Indian Mythological Drama
"TRIDANDI SANYAS"
a Superb Production by the Bharat Cinema Company.
Four Shows To-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA
—9—
Out of the Jaws of Death?

Do you like to be thrilled regular and often? Of course you do, Everybody with good red blood does. Her is a taste of one of the breathless, thrilling moment in these serial of sensation and mystery. You will see most daring and realistic scenes in
The Thrilling Serial Photoplay
The Branded Four
STARRING
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prices as usual,
DONT MISS THIS ONE

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the fifth picture of their "Biggest Seven" Series—
"The Garter Girl"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
Featuring the popular Star
GORINNE GRIFFITH
Beautiful Scenic Effect— Splendid dancing—dazzling Costumes!
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T)
West-end Cinema.
New Clurney Road.
Commencing from To morrow Sat. Next!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the Sixth Production of their "Biggest Seven" Productions.
"Dollars and the Woman"
A Splendid 6-Reel Vitagraph Photoplay, featuring the popular emotional Star.
ALICE JOYCE.

PROFFSSION.

Dr. H. K. Ghose, M. B. (Home)
Homeopathic Physician,
43-45, Dadi Shet Agiari Street,
BOMBAY (2)
Consultation Hours:
8 A.M. to 11 A.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Re INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TONIGHT at 9-30. p. m.
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 9-30. p. m
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Madan Theatres, Limited
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
in Opera Musical Comedy and Revue.
To-Night's programme includes:—
ALL THE FAVOURITES!
The Musical Comedy in One Act
"THE AMOROUS HUSSARS"
"SIBERIAN OUTLAWS"
"DANCE APACHE"
The uproarious Musical Sketch
"THE VILLAGE QUOIR"
MADAME BOURSKAIA
in Operatic Selections accompanied by full orchestra.
UKRAINIAN REVELS.
Somgs and Dances of Russian Life
PLEASE NOTE.—A complete English Synopsis is given away free to every patron.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m at Theatre Seats Booked by Telephone No. 283.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Belasis Road a few pacrs from the Parsi Statue
ONCE
TO
EVERYWOMAN
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
The drama is a human document. It is the story of a selfish daufgter of the household who accepts the sacrifices of the rest of the family because she has a good voice and thus she rises to the giddy hight of glory when she forgets her home and friends. Then comes an hour when her mother's vine clad cottage proves a citadel of love. See,
ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN
Daily Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death-defying Hero of Daredevil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FIFTH WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 11th THE DANGER LEDGE.
12th. HAZARDOUS HEIGHTS.
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
BEYOND THE TRAIL
Second Series
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Hliday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 8-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 13.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 591 and declined till Rs. 585. It then again touched Rs. 587 which was the price at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 587½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 586 and closed at Rs. 584.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 533 and declined till Rs. 527 and was Rs. 530 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 532 and went down till Rs. 526 again advancing till Rs. 529 F. G. M. G. Bengal was quoted Rs. 435 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal. About 1,200 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	..	584
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	...	..	425
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jany.	..	..	526
Do March	..	..	522

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 13th Oct 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May.	..	..	587
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	..	..	432
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	..	..	533
Do March	..	..	529

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 13th Oct 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind		Punjab	415	400	385 ..
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	480	470	460	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	510	501	481	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	495	485	465	.. ..
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Southern ?	..	..	..	465	455 440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Oct 1921.

Cotton	6515	Bales
Wheat	1448	Qrts.
Linseed	1130	"
Rapeseed	77	"
Megaliyseed	573	"
Poppyseed	6	"
Groundnuts	844	"
Castorseed	29422	"
Rice	56834	"
Myrabolams	1068	"
Cottonseed	3436	"
Mowrahseed	Nil	
Grain	7034	"
Jowar	473	"
Bajra	469	"
Gingly	335	"
Pulse	2319	"
Coal	21210	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-15-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-13-6.
Bars Gold settlement 27-10-0.
Bars silver ready 97-11-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-9-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 97-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 1/2
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/g 7/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1-5 9/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 5/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 381.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 401.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 391.
On Japan—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 161.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 207.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 295.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 161.
On New York Bank's selling D. D Rs. 360.
London Gold ready s.
London silver ready d. 42-10.
London silver forward d. 42-6.
Tone of silver—China bought, Steady.
American cross rate on London—dollors 3.86 per £.
French cross rate on London—Frcs. 53 per.
Italian cross rate on London 98.50 per.
Swiss cross rate on London 21.00 per.
Belgium cross rate on London 53.60 per.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
Share Market was closed to-day.

FAMINE RELIEF

Distress still continues to be felt in parts of Bijapur but is likely to decrease on account of recent good rain. Relief measures still continue. Relief works are still in progress in that district. Grant of gratuitous relief to the decrepit and needy and dole to inferior village servants continue wherever required. The condition of people on works and on gratuitous relief is satisfactory. There is no sickening or emaciation. The numbers in receipt of relief during the week ending 1st October 1921 were as follows:—

Bijapur District Relief works 881; Gratuitous relief 2,319.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

INDIAN COOPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

MEANING OF THE WORD "VOYAGE"

CONVICTION QUASHED.

Criminal Appeal No. 498 of 1921.

Theofilo De Souza Machado, Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd.

vs.

Imperator.

(Before Sir N. C. Macleod, the Chief Justice and Sir L. A. Shah.)

This was a criminal appeal against the decision of R. B. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted the appellant under Ss. 9 and 31 of Act X. of 1887 (The Native Passengers Ship Act) and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 212.

The facts relating to the present appeal were briefly as follows:—The appellant and Nizamuddin Ebrahim, Master of S.S. San Fransico Zavier owned by the appellant's company were prosecuted under a sanction from the Port Officer, Bombay. It was alleged for the prosecution that S.S. San Fransisco Zavier in charge the Master Nizamuddin left Bombay for Goa on the 31st May, 1921, at 10 a.m. At the time of sailing she had certificate "A" as required under Secs. 9 and 10 of the Act X of 1887. That certificate was given on the 14th December 1920 and expired on the 31st May 1921, after the ship was out at sea for some hours. The ship reached Goa and returned to Bombay with 229 Indian passengers on board on the 2nd June 1921. She left Goa without "A" certificate and when she came in Bombay Harbour on the 2nd June 1921, at 12-15 p.m. and discharged her passengers she had no certificate "A." Those facts were not disputed.

The Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate in his judgment observed that the "A" certificate expired on the 31st May 1921 a few hours after the ship left Bombay and when she left Goa with 220 passengers on board making intermediate ports in British territory and taking passengers from there, that when she left Goa or when she touched the intermediate ports she had no "A" certificate and that when she came to Bombay and discharged passengers she had no "A" certificate. It had, however, been contended on behalf of the accused that Sec. 9 required that a ship intending to carry passengers should not commence a voyage without a certificate. It had also been argued that the voyage from Bombay to Goa and back was one voyage having regard to Sec. 5 Cl. 5 of Act X. of 1887 and that when the ship commenced the voyage from Bombay she had "A" certificate. It was, further, contended that if the foregoing argument were not sound, even then no offence was committed because discharging passengers in Bombay without a ship having "A" certificate was not punishable but only the commencing of a voyage.

The Magistrate after quoting the wording of Sec. 31 of Act X of 1887, observed that the main object of the Act in question was to enforce safety of passengers. In the present case when the ship discharged her passengers in Bombay she had certainly no "A" certificate. She did commence her voyage from Goa without a certificate. Sec. 9 prohibited a ship from commencing voyage without "A" certificate but he thought Sec. 31 made also the discharging of passengers in a British Port by a ship which had no "A" certificate punishable. The argument that the voyage from Bombay to Goa and back was one voyage did not appear to him to be sound. When the ship left Bombay her final port of arrival was Goa. So the whole distance between Bombay and Goa was one voyage according to Sec. 5 Cl. 5 of Act X of 1887 and the voyage back from Goa to Bombay was another voyage. He, therefore, convicted the accused—company as the company took the responsibility and there was no doubt that the Master of the ship had sailed under the company's orders. So the master accused No. 2 must be acquitted. He thought that having regard to the fact that no mishap had happened and also that very likely the Company was acting under "bona fide" belief that as the ship had certificate "A" when she left Bombay although it expired in a short time it was not doing any wrong, he thought a fine of rupee one per passenger would meet the ends of justice. In computing fine allowance should be made for eight passengers, which the ship would be entitled to carry without "A" certificate.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

After hearing arguments on both the sides, the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment said that the accused in that case were the owners of the steamer "San Fransico Zavier" which left Bombay for Goa on the 31st May, 1921, in charge of her master. At the time of sailing she had a certificate "A" as required under Secs. 9 and 10 of the Native Passenger ships Act X of 1887. After quoting the said sections His Lordship proceeded and observed that their Lordships were not concerned in that case with certificate "B" as that was not required when that particular voyage was commenced under the rules. The term "voyage" was defined in Sec. 5, Cl. (5) as meaning when used without the prefix "long" or "short" the whole distance between the ship's port or place of departure and her final port or place of arrival. The certificate carried by the present vessel expired a few hours after the ship had left the port. The ship had arrived at Goa and returned after a few hours stay to Bombay arriving on the 2nd June 1921. Unfortunately it was not very clear what was the charge on which the accused were convicted by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate or what was the voyage which the ship had commenced without holding the certificate "A." It could not be the voyage from Goa as Goa was not a port or place appointed under the Act. Even assuming it was a port appointed under the Act within the British India, considering the nature of the trade carried on by that steamer, sailing from Bombay, calling at coast ports and stopping a short time at each port and then returning, it could not be said that the outward voyage from the ship's port or place of departure was one voyage and the return voyage from the furthest port reached second voyage. The whole time the ship continued on her voyage and in such a case the final port must be the port of original departure. No doubt the rules provided by the Act were intended for the safety of passengers, and the certificate "A" which had expired on the 31st May was one granted for the six months of fair weather, and the certificate "A" which would be granted on the 1st June would necessarily be of a different character, and if it was desired that in order to secure the safety of the passengers that a ship leaving at the end of May should also hold a rough weather certificate, if the ship did not return during May, then that must be provided for by an amendment in the Act. It seemed curious that the learned magistrate had not noticed in convicting the accused under Sec. 9, taken with Sec. 31, that it was no where stated from what port the ship commenced the voyage without a certificate. That would be in itself sufficient to vitiate the conviction. But in any event His Lordship was of opinion that on the facts of the present case the voyage from Bombay to Goa and back was one voyage. His Lordship, therefore, thought that the conviction was wrong and it must be quashed and if the fine had been recovered it must be refunded.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the appellant; the Advocate-General with the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1921.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice Pratt.
In the Division Court No. 46.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes—Rent Suits.

3765-21 Hiralal Th and Co, Karimjamal Mahomed and ors v Mahomed Hoosein Bohri and ors, Part heard.
1564-21—Unwalla P and P, Rustom Khodamurad Irani v Erachsha Dosabhai Harver, Sham M and H.
2047-21—Sham M and H, Erachsha Dosabhai Harver v Rustom Khodamurad Irani and ors, Unwalla P and P.
2830-21—Manch and N, Abdul Hussein Musaji Unwalla and ors v Raja Umer and ors.
2851-21—Mer K and Co, Vijbhukandas Kashidas and anr v Bhicaji Edulji Ghaswalla and ors, Shah M and H, Ragh N and N.

Long Causes.

306-21—Moti and D, Devsey Kurpal and Co a firm v Lachiram Bhikchand a firm, Mani and K.
2620-19—Hira Th and Co, Jeewa Vishram a firm v Jugjiwan Liladhar.
20-19—Tyab D and Co, Ramlal Buxi a firm v Bhaichand Surchand a firm, Khand and Co.
546-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v J Moni and Co a firm, Capt and V.
2218-19—Purnanand and Cl, Tokersey Pasoo v Ranchordas Dharsey and anr, Madh and Co.
1492-18—Bhimji and Co, Mansingh Hurjiwan v Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Jam R and D.
1427-18—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs Tulsiram Karamchand a firm v Messrs B Cawasji and Co a firm.
2761-19—Capt and V, Ali Mahomed Virjibhai v Shah Ranchoddas Ambalal and anr N C Dalal and Co.
3346-19—Ferreira and V, Jaseph B Fernandas v Hassanally Abdulally, Mer K and Co.
2537-19—Craf B and Co, Kanji Karson a firm v Gadmal Gumanmal a firm, Bhai K and G.
525-20—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas v Maneckbai widow and anr, Shroff and V.
539-20—Khandwalla and Co. Chimanlal Kalidas a firm v Tejpal Birdichand a firm, Moti and D.
540-20—Mehta D and L, Valji Bhanji v Jesraj Keshavji a firm, Pandia and Co.
1016-17—Craig B and C, Ranchhordas Manji v Keshavlal Nagindas and anr, Payne and Co.
296-18—M B Chothia, Naginchand Fulchand v Nathubhai Jekissondas and anr.
996-18—Soonderdas and Co, Jethabhai Rupji v Dr Dinshaw Framji Commissariatwalla, Mirza and M.
1059-18—Payne and Co, Alibhoy Mulla Jiwanji v Sirdar Saiyedina Taher Saifudin, Little and Co.
1061-18—Edg G W and Co, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Sirdar Saiyedina Taher Saifudin, Little and Co.
183-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, Moti and D.
295-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Gopaldas Rapchhoddas, Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon Mr Justice Kajiji.
In the Divisional Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

420-20—Mal M R and Co, Ratansey Devidas and Co a firm v Raghunathdas Devji and Co a firm, N C Dalal and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1368-21—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Kaderbux a firm v Chhotamal Hiranan a firm, Hira Th and Co.
2041-21—Matu J and M, Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb a firm v Chellaram Tarachand Bhojraj a firm, Hira Th and Co.

Long Causes.

232-21 N C Dalal and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Layalka and Co a firm, Madh and Co.
288-18—Daph F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmulla v Shivnath Shriram Asava, Mer K and Co.
1738-18—Unwalla P and P, Shah Bhaichand Vardhaji and Co a firm v Kalhanji Purshottam and anr, Meh L and Co.
1236-18—Madh K and Co, Thakersey Damodar v Ranchoddas Vallabhdas and anr, Bhai K and G.
2618-19—Hira Th and Co, Jivan Visram a firm v Ramdas Kapurchand a firm.
486-18—Ragh N and Co, G Kapurchand Chetty v M Nagarseth and Sons a firm, Cap and V.
1707-19—Ard H D and Co, Chandbhai Menkbhai and ors v Balkrishna alias Baboo son of Govindrao Kania Patel and petitioners, Meh L and Co.
377-18—Capt and V, Ali Mahomed Virjibhai v B N Lang.
510-17—Moti and D, Dharsi Madav and Co a firm v Jethabhai Nensey and ors, Ard H D and Co, Capt and V, Mer K and Co, For postponement.
193-18—Shroff and D, Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Kanayalal Vrajlal a firm, Moti and D.
1313-19—Mans H M and Co, Madhavrao Ganpatrao Zaoba and ors v Balaram Ganpatrao Zaoba and ors, Nanu H and Co.
89-19—Dastur and Co, Messrs Narbheram Raghji a firm v Fatibhai Noorbhai and anr, Ragh N and Co.
214-19—Dastur and Co, Dayal Jetha a firm v Fatebhai Noorbhai and anr, Ragh N and Co.
149-19—Craw B and Co, Basil Norman Lang v Gordhandas Purshottamdas and anr, Surajmal and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
S C C T 451/6479-19—Moti and D, Thakardas Nemchand Shroff and anr v Narudas Vohra and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
1898-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Dayabhai Dhunjibhai firm v Mohsinbhai Abdulla Karachiwalla, Wadia G and Co.
947-19—Payne and Co, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai v Messrs Shaik Mahomedalli & Sons a firm, Matu J and M.
1027-17—Kanga and S, Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Fateshanker and anr, Pur and Cl, Madh and Co.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

There was rain during the week in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. It was beneficial to standing crops and for rabi sowing. More rain is still needed in parts of Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress wherever moisture was available. Water for irrigation in the Sind canals was sufficient. Irigated crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains were almost steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 62 to 80; Gujarat 62 to 80; Konkan 34 to 53; Deccan 60 to 79; Karnatak 61 to 73.

The Governor of the Punjab left Simla on the 12th instant.

The Viceroy celebrated his 61st birthday on Monday.—(A. P.)

A Calcutta message of October 11th says:—Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister, Calcutta High Court, a well-known criminal lawyer, who was attacked with influenza, died this evening.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Mr. N. I. Kangle, Extra Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. Rodgers is appointed to do duty as City Magistrate, Poona, vice Mr. Ardeshir Pardunji Dalal.

The following appointments, pending further orders, are made:—

Mr. P. M. Stewart, on return from leave, to do duty as Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, on relief, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. W. C. Holman.

Mr. M. H. Sowrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed an extension of furlough on average salary for two months.

The following temporary appointments under the Development Directorate are made:—

Mr. Abdul Hamid, to be Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II, in the 1st Project Division.

Mr. D. K. Bhave, to be Executive Engineer, Andheri District in the 2nd Project Division, vice Mr. T. S. Soorma.

Mr. J. R. Colabawala, to be Executive Engineer, Materials Section of the 4th Project Division.

From the date of relief by Mr. D. K. Bhave, Mr. T. S. Soorma, Executive Engineer, Andheri District, is appointed to be Executive Engineer, Suburban Sanitary District in No. I Project Division.

Mr. H. M. Robottom, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st October 1921 or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, is granted, with effect from the 27th September 1921 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

The following appointments are made:—

Captain V. L. Sathe, to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., pending the arrival of Major S. J. Bhathena.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, with attached duties in addition to his own duties, pending the appointment of an Indian Medical Service officer vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th October, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and moderately clouded at Hissar and humidity in the excess at these stations and at Lahore. Day temperature is lower than usual at Delhi; night temperature is above normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.27 in. of rain and skies are lightly clouded there. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu and in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobadad but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Veraval. Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Dwarka; night temperature is higher than usual at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is lower than usual in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, Bijapur and Hyderabad reporting 0.62 in. and 0.49 in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded except in the north-west of the reporting area where they are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur and day temperature is lower than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and in the southern and eastern district of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Madras Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast, locally in north Malabar, the south Bombay, Deccan and south Hyderabad and at a few stations in the east of the reporting area in the United Provinces. Masulipatam reports a heavy fall of 6.25 in.; other amounts exceeding an inch being 2.79 in. at Bellary 1.58 in. at Ouddapah and 1.83 in. at Madras. Day temperature is lower than usual in and about the central parts of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Local rain and thunderstorms are likely to occur on the north Coromandel coast, the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th October, 1921.

The depression off the Coromandal coast has not developed. The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and is flowing up the Gangetic Plain. The western disturbance has given rain in the Punjab and the Kumaon hils and is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coat and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the submontane United Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Reports are:—Dinajpur, False Point one inch; Purhea one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Mussooree one and a half; Raichur one; Hanamkonda two; Cuddalore, Kurnool; Calingapatam one and a half; Vizagapatam two and Gopalpur four.

CASHMIR STATE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 12.

The New Cashmir State Council was inagurated at a Public Darbar yesterday (Dasehra Day) attended by the British Resident and State officers. The Maharaja will be the President and Raja Sir Hari Singh will be the senior member of the Council which will also consist of the Home, Judicial, Revenue, and Industry, members. They will also be a High Court Bench.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Patna on the 30th of September. People of all creeds joined in the procession and all wore only home-spun and home-wove ncloth. There was a big bonfire of foreign cloths on the Bank of the Ganges.

A Calcutta mesage of October 12th says:—Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer, one Shilling five and seven sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one Shilling five and fifteen thirty-two pence.

The Prince of Wales on arrival in Madras will be presented with addresses by several public bodies at the harbour and will drive in State to the Government House where troops in garrison will furnish a guard of honour.—(A. P.).

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

CONDITION OF ROADS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a motion from Dr. R. T. Nariman: That in view of the danger arising from very dusty streets and from frequent dust storms raging in the city, the Standing Committee are of the opinion that it is extremely desirable and necessary to water the roads of the city, or if possible measures should be taken to lay the dust by spreading some kind of heavy oil; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the committee what measures, if any, he proposes to take in the matter.

The resolution was withdrawn on the Commissioner's promising the necessary roads.

THE SALVATION ARMY

AN INTERVIEW WITH COL. EWENS.

A Correspondent writes:—

I found Colonel Ewens in his office dealing with a pile of correspondence which he at once put aside to give me a few details regarding the large party of Salvation Army Officers who are leaving Hull (in the "Calypso" which has been specially chartered for the purpose by the S. A.) on the 17th of this month. In answer to my first question he said the party will consist of 108 adults and 22 officers' children. These are to be divided among the Army's five leading commands in India and Ceylon.

What work will they chiefly be engaged in, Colonel?

Practically all the Army's varied operations. Some are officers returning from furlough, and will occupy leading position. Some are being appointed to the Army's Criminal Settlements, others to the various Industrial Schools and Institutions, and some to work more especially for the spiritual uplift of the people.

Will you not find it difficult to find suitable appointments for such a large number?

Oh dear no! We could do with a great many more. Take this Territory for instance. I suppose we shall only be able to secure about ten of the number. Our work has developed so rapidly that we could easily dispose of double that number.

I understand you are expecting your new Commissioner out shortly: do you think he is likely to form one of the party?

Yes, that has been arranged, and we are preparing to give him a real Indian Salvation Army welcome when the boat arrives. Lieut.-Commissioner Horskins and Mrs. Horskins are now looking forward with pleasure to the joy of meeting their Bombay forces.

Is there anyone else in the party that Bombay folk are likely to be interested in?

COMMISSIONER BLOWERS.

Yes; there is Commissioner Blowers, who for some time had charge of the work in this Presidency; in fact, the party will be placed in his charge for the voyage.

I suppose the generous gifts of the Bombay mill-owners have done a great deal to mitigate the sufferings of the famine stricken in this Presidency?

Yes, I am glad to say we have been able to help a great many poor sufferers, but nevertheless, the condition of the people—especially in the Marathi country is terrible. Colonel Melling writes: "The distribution was carried through in Samangaon; the only hitch being that the supply, as usual, was quite inadequate to meet the demand."

What steps do you take to prevent the same persons from receiving clothes and grain again and again?

This letter will tell you. "Tickets had been given out to the most needy for miles around each centre where the distribution was to take place. This is a very important point, and is only possible through our officers being scattered over a large area in the affected districts." "As garments were only available for those possessing tickets the disappointment was great indeed. This was alleviated somewhat by a distribution of rice to the most needy. In the evening when all the excitement was over, a widow, the mother of three young children, appealed to me for assistance with tears in her eyes. She had walked in from Paithan, a distance of about 30 miles. She was a respectable woman, not a beggar by any means. I gave the family some food, and her some clothing for herself and children. It was sufficient reward to see the look of despair change to one of gratitude."

Are you still able to continue this good work?

I am glad to say we are. Colonel Melling is working hard at distribution just now. He is very short handed, and we trust the arrival of the new party will enable us to ease his burden somewhat.

How are you able to meet the expense of bringing out such large parties?

You speak of the Army. Well, you see, the devotion of our officers reduces the expense on the one hand, while the self-denial of all results in the necessary funds being raised.

When does your special effort take place?

It is taking place now, and we are looking forward to this year's self-denial effort being a great success in spite of the fact that certain parts are affected by scarcity and famine.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Wednesday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when consideration was given to the question of the erection of public buildings on the Back Bay Reclamation. The Land committee had reported to the Trustees that the Marine Lines maidan and the Cuffe Parade had been permanently appropriated as open spaces by the Board with the sanction of Government and it was rather unfair to build on the Cooperage. Therefore, the latter should also be kept open as an open space. As regards the Marine Lines maidan, there is a new recreation ground to the west of the railway near Churchgate station, and if such a ground be provided we do not consider there will be any interference with our rights if the maidan is built over, as the Trust plots only "back" on the maidan." As regards the Cuffe Parade it was stated there was a recreation ground placed on some of the plots. It was suggested that this ground should be extended southwards to give the benefit to other plot holders also.

The consideration of the report was postponed to the next meeting.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The 28th. Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference met at Farukabad, yesterday. Munshi Narain Prasad Ashtana M.L.C., president, in the course of his address remarked that, the improvement of the Kayasthas could obly be effected *pari pasu* with the other communities. He advocated inter-marriage, establishment of boarding houses, specially one at Agra, etc. He pressed for the abrogation of such evil customs as the stipulation of heavy dowries. He congratulated the community on having such distinguished persons, as Lord Sinha, S r Jagadish Chunder Bose and others among its members and special folicitations were offered on the appointment of Mr. Satchidananda Sinha as an Executive Councillor in Behar. He concluded with an appeal to young men of the community to strive hard and in cooperation with government and sister communities to take full advantage of the modern knowledge and institutions and thus reach the desired goal.

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Inside Hall Gate, AMRITSAR.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

"TUTORING OF WITNESSES."

JUDGMENT IN SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

The following is the concluding portion of the judgment in the Sinjhoro Police Torture case:—

A great deal of light is thrown upon the petition by the history of the way in which the evidence has been collected in support of it. The petitioner Lashkari had to admit that he was the Kamdar of one Pohumal Zamindar who is a resident of Hyderabad. No other witness would make this admission although their hesitation on the point was very noticeable. Four days after the Police departed Lashkari turned up in Pohumal's Otak in Hyderabad. He gives an explanation about what he was doing in those 3 days but there is nothing in the evidence to support him. The defence say that he came in simply to get Pohumal's share of the expenses of the Police camp and that Pohumal persuaded him to invent this false complaint. It is strongly urged that Pohumal is notorious as being against the Government and that he had a particular grudge against accused No. 3. If Lashkari had made up his mind to complain he could have complained at once at Tando Adam. He admits having gone there. I have no hesitation in holding that he was persuaded to complain by Pohumal. What his real grievances were it is impossible to tell, but on the principle that there is no smoke without a fire, I should say that there must have been some ill-treatment of some kind. Pohumal took Lashkari to Mr. Detaram Pleader. They were all engaged up till late in the night in getting this precious petition finished. The object was apparently to exaggerate everything with the idea of making the flesh of the public creep so as to wake Government Officials from their inertia and to ensure at any rate that the accused should be submitted to the expense and trouble of defending themselves. It was arranged that Mr. Detaram should go down to the villages and take statements under thumb impressions in support of the petition. This is not the ordinary work of a pleader. As Mr. Lalchand points out, Mr. Detaram must have been exposed to strong pressure before he would consent to such a thing. Mr. Detaram went down to the villages where he was the guest of witnesses Tejumal and Manik besides Lashkari. He examined 14 witnesses of whom 9 only are witnesses in this court. He tells the court that his object was not to elicit the truth but simply to obtain support to the petition. One witness, Assan, who is said to have volunteered a statement to him, is not among those now examined. Mr. Detaram made no attempt whatever to obtain circumstantial evidence. He did not see any marks of injury. This is a significant fact which points to the falsity of the petition. He returned here and after keeping the statements for seven days got frightened as he felt that he was in a "responsible" position, and handed over the statements to Pohumal. Pohumal kept them until the 3rd June. It is amply established by answers given by various witnesses unsuspectingly in cross-examination that Mr. Detaram or some one else who undertook the same task was held out by interested persons to be a judge. It is also clear that further efforts were made by Pohumal and others to collect evidence in support of the petition. At the time of the District Superintendent of Police's visit, four men in Gandhi caps including representatives of News-papers were in the neighbourhood making enquiries. During the committal proceedings copies were taken by Lashkari for the use of Pohumal. There is no doubt that the witnesses in this case have been tutored and re-tutored over and over again. This has been specially noticeable from the evidence in this court. A regular school of evidence appears to have been conducted while the proceedings were going on.

"BROUGHT WITNESSES UP TO SCRATCH."

It was not without difficulty that the conspirators who are at the back of this prosecution brought the witnesses up to the scratch. Lashkari like Mr. Detaram became frightened at the possible consequences of his false and exaggerated complaint. This is proved by Ex. 53 a petition to the District Superintendent of Police dated the 16th of March in which he prays that the Sarkar should take no further trouble in the matter because he has no confidence in his witnesses. This is not the only indication that whatever grievances there may have been was felt much by the Lashkanis as by the Mahomedans. To hazard a guess regarding what actually happened I should say that no Lashkani was ill-treated at all. It is possible that they were detained longer than the approved of; it is also probable that the police requisitioned for a time a favourite mare of Maulu Lashkani. At the time of the petition Ex. 52 this mare was apparently still in the possession of the Police. Maulu has received his mare back now and doesn't come forward to give evidence. He was examined by the District Superintendent of Police. When the Machis found that their neighbours the Lashkanis were thinking of withdrawing from the complaint, they came forward on their own account with the petition Ex. 18 dated the 22nd of March. The history of that petition is given by Allan and Nalemitho Exs. 17 and 32, both utterly false witnesses. They try to explain the absurdity of the falsehoods contained in their petition by attributing them to the writer. Nalemitho goes the length of saying that the writer took their thumb marks on a blank piece of paper, took it inside his house, wrote what he liked on it, and handed it to them to post. I can not accept any explanation of the kind. This petition is extremely important for the side light it throws upon the original petition Ex. 52. It states that all the sufferers held a consultation and brought Mr. Detaram from Hyderabad and paid him fees. Among the witnesses named are Tejumal, Pohumal, and Mr. Detaram. The petitioners therefore had a general idea of the sort of the allegations that had been made by Lashkari Khan with the advice of Messrs. Pohumal and Detaram. This is how briefly their own version runs. Accused 1 to 4, Mahomed Khan Police man, Sajan and Lakhman Pagi came "to our houses" in the Sinjhoro Taluka. An important question arises where it was that the police encamped. The prosecution witnesses, who are all tutored and unworthy of credit in my opinion, say that the Police encamped just outside Alibaksh's village under a tree. It was the cold weather at the time and the story is unlikely. The accused say that the camp was in a hut in Nalemitho's village. It must be remembered that this statement would hardly be made if it were not supported by Police patrol books, which the Public Prosecutor has thought best to keep out of the case. Exhibit 52 says that the Police encamped near Alibaksh's house. According to Nabu witness, Alan's village is at a call's distance from Alibaksh's house and Nalemitho and Allahrakhio live between Alan's village and the fields. It is also evident from Exs. 18 and 27 that Nalemitho's village where the accused say they encamped consists of two families only, those of Nalemitho and Allahrakhio. The object of shifting the scene from Nalemitho's village to that of Alibaksh appears to be to introduce the story of Alibaksh taking charge of the women for the night, Shahzadi running away early in the morning and the consequent alarm raised by Alibaksh. I believe the whole of this story to be false from beginning to end. The ill-treatment mentioned in Ex. 18 is put in general terms. First of all the case of the Machis is considered, then that of the Lashkanis and then that of the Hingoros. There is no attempt to put things in chronological order. As regards the Machis, it is said that their knees were tied up, their testicles beaten and their beards pulled. The women are said to have been insulted in such a way that the petitioners were ashamed to describe it, and Shahzadi is said to have shrieked and then aborted on the spot. Accused No. 1 showed her no pity and her child was buried there. This is admittedly an outrageous falsehood. None of the witnesses dare say in this court that she suffered from anything but fright and her abortion admittedly took place in her own house several days afterwards. Shahzadi herself says she was struck twice with a cane but not a single witness supports her. As regards the Lashkanis it is stated that they were beaten severely with sticks, shoes and clubs, and that their testicles were tied and beaten. It is not now alleged that anything was done to the Lashkanis except in the circus and the mud incidents. The petition goes on to say that one Lashkani died on the spot from his beating and was buried without an inquest. As regards the Hingoros it is alleged that they were wrongfully confined for three days and three nights, that their testicles were tied and beaten with such force that even at the date of petition they are unable to pass urine, and that Abdullah Hingoro also died on the spot, and was buried without any inquest. The death of a Lashkani as a result of the police visit was a pure effort of imagination, and Abdullah admittedly died of phthisis at least 11 days after the date of the alleged offences. The prosecution do not attempt to establish these allegations. It may be noted as regards the ill-treatment that nothing is said about the alleged circus or the plastering of the mud or the tying of clods behind the knee or the tying of weights to the testicles. These are details which would not have been omitted had there been any truth in them. Another point of extreme significance is Alan's admission (Ex. 17) that before he made this petition hearing that Mr. Detaram had taken statement, he came to Hyderabad and made a statement to Mr. Detaram the latter says nothing whatever about the statement. Enquiry on this point and others has been evaded by the Public Prosecutor. He knew very well from the evidence taken in the Committing Magistrate's Court (see especially Exs. 50 and 55) that Mr. Detaram had taken statements with thumb impressions. It was his duty to call Detaram early in the case so that the defence should have the benefit of cross-examining upon the statements so taken. Mr. Chatursing stated in Court that they bristled with discrepancies. 'I have not seen them but from the Public Prosecutor's conduct of the case it must be assumed that the witnesses whose evidence as it is torn to shreds in cross-examination, would have fared worse had the defence been supplied with the statements earlier in the proceedings.

"TUTORING OF WITNESSES."

Before examining the evidence in detail I will give one or to examples which show how witnesses have been tutored or have compared notes while the proceedings were going on in this case. When Nabu the first witness was examined he was shown two stones kept as paper weights on my table. After careful consideration he said that the stone marked "A" was of the same size as the clods which were bound behind the knees in the knee torture. Four women were then examined and two days later Alibux a witness who pretended that as he was engaged in Rasai he only caught a glimpse of the incident, and could give absolutely no details regarding it, stated with the greatest decision on seeing Ex. A. that the clods were twice that size. It is curious that he should know better than Nabu to whom the clods were actually tied. The pointed question put by the court to Nabu must have led to a certain amount of experimenting with clods or stones and the witnesses must have discovered the fact that the human leg is not fashioned like a nut cracker. At the conclusion of Ali Baksh's evidence, I invited one of the assessors to place Ex. A in the bend of his own knee. He found that there was room for it and that it caused no pain even when the knee was bent forcibly. After this the conspirators in the back ground or the witnesses be-thought themselves how they could put this matter right. Ex. 27 says that the clods were a little bigger than Ex. A and Ex. 62. Manik the omnibus witness who popped in whenever anything interesting was going on and managed at the same time to pay visits to his shop came into the witness box at the end of the case to reconcile all discrepancies. His explanation is that clods were tied twice. The first lot of clods, tied before accused No. 1 came, were a little bigger than Ex. A, while the second lot were four times the size. This witness is entirely discredited by his statement to the District Superintendent of Police. He is also one of the conspirators who helped in getting up this complaint. Generally speaking I found that whenever the witnesses were allowed by the Public Prosecutor to tell their story in their own way they did so in parrot fashion using the passive voice most of the time. When cross-examined as to details which did not figure in their story they contradicted one another right and left. When a point was made in cross-examination and more specially in examination by the court, I noticed that the following witnesses were generally prepared on that point. For instance Rais (Ex. 48) had evidently got up the details of Pirbaksh's story (Ex. 41). The same remark applies to Manik. Yet both these witnesses were shaken when the matter was gone into more deeply. Even assuming that the brick torture is not the pure invention which I believe it to be, Pirbaksh's story of his being admitted to see it, of his remonstrating, and being insulted cannot be believed. It is evidently a piece of embroidery. None of the many previous witnesses who deposed to this torture said a word about this incident and it is quite irreconcilable with the fact that Pirbaksh's own father asked the Police to be his guests on the following day, (see Lashkari's answers to the court Ex. 51). The effect of Mahomdali's evidence (Ex. 57) is also to contradict this story. Another instance of combination emerges when one studies the question as to how many people's knees were tied. The petition gives the number as nine. Mahomed Ali in his statement to the Mukhtiarkar said that thirteen men had their knees tied; in the Magistrate's court it was reduced to nine. In this court some witnesses say, that there were four and some three. The first witness Nabu gave the names as Hussain, Laung Allahrakhio and himself. Laung however was not willing to support this story. So one of the witnesses took the extraordinary step of appointing himself as a substitute for him (see Ex. 35). Others swore that only 3 men were tutored in this way (Ex. 14, 27, 29, 31 and 57). Manik the omnibus witness names Nabu and although he gives a great number of details is not sure whether there were two or three others. Other witnesses try to reconcile these differences by swearing that some men had their knees tied and others were simply made naked in preparation for it (see Exs. 27, 29, 31 and 32). The whole of this incident is obviously invented. As regards the brick torture, Ramzan (or his advisers) conceived the happy idea of avoiding cross-examination in detail by saying he was too ashamed to look. The same subterfuge had been employed by the women witnesses with regard to the knee torture. Ramzan was imitated by Sobho, (Ex. 47) Rais (Ex. 43), Lashkari (Ex. 51) and Manik (Ex. 62). It is also curious to see how the ridiculous story of Sainbux and the gonorrhea was supported by Sobo and Rais who were examined immediately after him.

STATEMENTS DISCREDITED.

If the statements of the witnesses are read it will be found that they are all discredited in some way or other. Tejumal for instance is in the first place one of the conspirators. He gave very shuffling answers to the court regarding his statement to the District Superintendent of Police and in cross-examination regarding the complaint made to him by his haris, and his connexion with the case. In telling his story he had to be prompted regarding the thirty women he is supposed to have met on his way. He states that he left his Otak at 3 or 4 a.m. Most of the witnesses say he arrived at mid-night. Rasti in an unguarded moment said she saw him arrive after daybreak. The whole story about the camp at Alibaksh's village is probably a fiction. I do not for a moment believe that Tejumal went there as he alleges. Tejumal makes no mention of the all important incident of the outcry made by Alibaksh when he found that Shahzadi had run away, nor does he say that the Police ordered the women to attend in the morning. He is evidently too frightened to make his evidence anything but lukewarm. The deficiencies are supplied by his companion Hakim (Ex. 30). Other apparently respectable men, Waparimal, Vasayo, who are said to have come with him are not called. Hakim's explanation as to why Tejumal didn't hear the Police order is the exceedingly common one that he was making water at the time. Lakshari, another witness who is supposed to be a respectable man, is also a false witness. The manner in which he gave his statement showed clearly that he was reciting a story and that he was not an eye-witness of any of the events which he described. This is also clear from his confusion regarding his own movements and those of the Machis after the bricks were untied. In one passage he says that the Machis went to the well and in another that he went to the well with the Lashkanis leaving the Machis in the garden. These statements were both invented to explain why he didn't see the Machis again. Then again regarding the mud incident he introduced the name of accused No. 3 and then corrected himself. He admits that he left the Hingoras out of his petition because he thought they would not support him. When asked whether he hadn't also added something to the truth he denied this in mournful accents, and volunteered the information that he himself had not tutored anybody. It is clear that he, Ahmed (Ex. 60) and Manik have invented the little piece of embroidery introduced at the end of the case that Ahmed was sent naked to fetch other Hingoras and was then called back and made to put his clothes on. It is not necessary to discuss the evidence of each witness. There is not a man or woman among them whose word would be sufficient to convict a dog. The following witnesses, I may, note, who are also discredited in cross-examination, are further discredited by the fact that they invent different kinds of excuses in order to evade being questioned in detail on certain parts of the story. They are evidently witnesses who are not regarded as good enough to be entrusted with the whole story. They are—Allahabad (26) Allahrakhio (27), Alibux (14), Alan (17), Laung (19), Pandhi (29). Sainbux (45), Mahomedali (47), Ahmed (60).

Besides the oral evidence there is circumstantial evidence in the shape of small scars and faint contusions seen on eleven men forty days after the offence. Ten of these eleven men had faint contusions on different parts of the body. One had small scars on the testicles and three others had small scars on the nose thigh and shoulder respectively. According to books on medical jurisprudence a bruise generally disappears in five or six days. It is possible I suppose that it may last longer; a favourable condition for its continuance is poverty of the blood. A contusion which lasted forty days would be something entirely out of the ordinary. Here we have ten healthy men with thirty faint contusions between them. If those contusions were the result of blows inflicted forty days before it would be nothing short of a miracle. When it is remembered that their injuries were never shown to all the busy bodies who hovered round soon after the alleged ill-treatment, it is clear that they must have been beating each other or getting themselves beaten as part of conspiracy to ruin the accused. If the contusions are fabricated evidence, so also must be the scars.

"NO REASON TO SUSPECT" TORTURES.

If one took the prosecution story seriously and assumed that every witness was an honest witness, it would amount to this that the time of the Police for two and a half days was fully taken up with torturing and insulting people taken at random from the neighbourhood. The only person they had any ground for supposing to have any information to give was Ahmed Hingoro and he seems to have given his information willingly before the Sub-Inspector arrived. It is not alleged that he was subjected to anything more serious than a beating. The men who were subjected to torture are men whom there was no special reason to suspect. The Public Prosecutor admits that the prosecution story must be exaggerated and does not press the case with regard to what is said, by a few witnesses only, to have occurred on the mornings of the 19th and 20th. The incidents which are left are the knee torture which I needn't discuss any further, insulting of the women, the circus, the plastering of mud and the brick torture. On all these points the witnesses are prepared upto a certain pitch but contradict one another in an extraordinary way when questioned with regard to other material details, which they could not fail to observe. Regarding the women, it is alleged that Rasti's petticoat string was pulled, that her petticoat fell down, that she sat down, and the other five women sat on her to hide her nakedness. The last touch is a sure indication of perjury, yet the Public Prosecutor thought fit to prompt Shahzadi on this point. The passage in her deposition is as follows:—

"She became naked and sat down; then we were struck twice each with the cane; we also sat down. Q. Where did you sit? A. We sat on her." It is not clear from the evidence whether Rasti was wearing a petticoat or trousers. Mithan witness says that Rasti was wearing the same kind of dress that she had on in court, that is a long head-dress dropping to the ankle, a bodice and a petticoat. The witness wanted the court to believe that Rasti held the head-dress wide open and closed it after her string had been pulled. Accused No. 1 is said to have been inciting the Police to pull her string. It is quite obvious that she would have held her head-dress tight across her body when an attempt was made to get at her string and not afterwrads only as alleged. The women do not agree as to whether only Rasti was hit with the cane, or all of them. Mithan even contradicts herself as to whether they hit her. This is a point she never could forget. There are serious discrepancies as to when the women were released. Some say mid-night others day dinner time. There are discrepancies regarding Shahazadi's disappearance and the alarm alleged to have been given by Alibaksh. I have already said that I think it more likely that the Police party spent the night in a different place altogether. There are similar discrepancies regarding the circus. In this case the witnesses have come prepared with a good many details. The only questions that could be asked of them refer to points which must necessarily be of minor character. It is said that the Machis and Lashkanis were standing back to back in two separate circles and that Sabar was walking round on the backs of the Machis saying "brothers tell the truth or you will die." Ramzan was performing similar office in the case of Lashkanis. This performance is said to have lasted for about 4 hours. It was an extraordinarily aimless performance. Although mentioned in Lashkari's petition, there is no word of it in Ex. 18. There are discrepancies on several points; for instance the witnesses do not agree as to whether Subar and Ramzan had sticks, whether they crawled or walked erect, and whether they fell during the performance. I need not deal with subsidiary points such as the treatment alleged to have been meted out to Sainbux Lashkani and the Hingoros at the same time. No one could believe this story unless it as supported by much better evidence than that of the prosecution witnesses. Then it is alleged that the seventeen men who had gone through this performance for 4 hours, most of them standing all the time in a stooping position, were made to run in front of a trotting horse for a mile. In the petition they are alleged to have been beaten on the way. This appears to have been forgotten. There are discrepancies as to whether they stopped on the way or not, and they are peless contradictions as to whether they were made to stand naked in the bungalow for some time until the Sub-Inspector arrived, whether all were sitting waiting for him, or whether he arrived at the same time as they did, and as regards the point whether they saw his cavalcade arrive or whether he was suddenly seen on the balcony as if he had dropped from the skies. The people who invented the story appear not to have been be-thought themselves that it would be difficult for men whose knees had been tortured to run a mile, however willing their spirit may have been. Standing in a stooping position for four hours with a weight on one's back is also not conducive to running without difficulty in front of a trotting horse. The mud incident wasn't mentioned to the District Superintendent of Police. The Public Prosecutor goes the length of insinuating that the District Superintendent of Police was not conducting an honest inquiry. If the statements taken by the District Superintendent of Police be examined this insinuation finds no support. Mahomedali admits that he forgot to tell the District Superintendent of Police about the mud incident. The Lashkani witnesses are unanimous in asserting that they did tell the District Superintendent of Police although it is not recorded. An indication of the falsity of this part of the story is given by Manik's evidence. Manik told the District Superintendent of Police that the Sub-Inspector simply ordered enquiries to be made. He now says that the Sub-Inspector ordered mud to be applied. On both occasions he said that he (the witness) went away and so did not see what was done. If mud had been applied Manik would have stayed to see it and would have deposed it. He probably thought that the incident would not be so well supported as the others, and that he might get into trouble. As regards details there are contradictions on every possible point. I have already dealt with some aspects of the brick torture and have pointed out that a great number of witnesses avoid giving details by making excuses. An important point remains to be noted. Pir Bachayo (Ex. 22) says that only the four men who were tortured were taken to the garden. Their groans were heard in the mosque where the remaining 15 or 16 men were sitting. Imambux (Ex. 24) says that only a few Lashkanis witnessed the torture. The majority of the witnesses say that it was done in public with all the Machis and Lashkanis and many Zamindars and Police looking on. Mahomed Ali introduces the variation that accused No. 3 was standing behind the gate. The idea appears to be that he was stationed there to prevent unauthorized persons from entering. As regards time, the statements of witnesses are not only incredible but irreconcilable. For instance one witness says the performance was over about 9 a.m., others say it began at 10-30 and lasted till afternoon. Finally draw attention to the statements of Pirbachayo and Imambux (Ex. 22 and 24) implicating accused No. 3 in the events of the 20th. If there is one thing which emerges with certainty from this case it is that accused No. 3 did not arrive until the 21st. This is only another indication of the utter artificiality of the prosecution story. I do not think it necessary to deal with the alleged beating of Ghulam, as his story is not corroborated, and he is clearly false witness like the rest.

Organized perjury, such as is disclosed in this case, is more rife in this court than in any court over which I have presided. This is the fourth case since my arrival in February last in which it has been impossible to come to any conclusion whatever as to what truly occurred. In Sessions case No. 24 of 1921 the following remarks occur in my judgment:—

"The truth has been so mangled and suppressed by the witnesses that the only thing can say with certainty is that there was a scuffle of some kind at some place or other in the village.....and that at about the same time Kimat went away with Mahomed accused No. 8 and was not seen for 3 weeks." In this case there is even less certainty; in fact I can find no solid footing in any part of this mass of perjury.

ASSESSORS' FAILURE.

The assessors came on the last day of arguments already prepared with their opinion. The closing remarks of Mr. Jethmal some of which were well worth considering and the observations of the court might just as well not have been made. Neither of the two assessors have made any attempt to analyse the evidence or to ascertain what definite acts can be attributed to each of the accused. They take the charge as a whole without scrutinising it. The first assessor is a doctor and he appears to be going against his own medical opinion. He gives as one ground for his opinion "the only object of the non-co-operators has been to bring out the offence in its true light." The second assessor says "I don't believe for moment that the non-co-operators would be so cruel as to concoct a case of this kind." The opinions of the assessors appear to me not to be based on the evidence at all. They seem to regard the case as a contest between the non-co-operators and the police. Disagreeing with the assessors, I find the accused not guilty of the offences with which they are charged and direct that they be acquitted.

Several witnesses have contradicted themselves on solemn affirmation upon material points. I have forborne taking proceedings under Sec. 476 Cr. P. C. as I think it preferable that the District Magistrate should have an opportunity of considering, after any further enquiry that he may deem necessary from persons who were admittedly in company with the accused and from the police records whether it is expedient to have an application made in this behalf.

(Sd.) E. CLEMENTS,
Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Sind.
16th September, 1921.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON LABOUR TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

In accordance with the adjournment motion of Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty, the Council at 4 o'clock took up for discussion the present disturbed state of affairs in the city owing to the prolongation of the mill strike. The Governor was presented in his box on the gallery, and there was a regular influx of visitors in the latter part of the afternoon to hear the debate which was an animated and lively one. Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty said the object of his motion was to draw the attention of the House to the insecurity of life and property in a considerable part of the city round the mill area. After dealing with the failure of the police and the Labour Department to handle the situation properly, he took the Executive Government to task for not recognising this fact. He then offered a few suggestions for restoring normal conditions, which included an open investigation as to the circumstances attending the shooting on several days, whether the police were justified in shooting, whether there had been an impartial treatment of all classes of occenders, and to mete out just punishment to all those whose inability or partiality contributed to the troubles.

Messrs. Rajan and two others Audi-Dravida members spoke in defence of the Audi Dravidas condemning the attitude of those who sided with the strikers and the antipathy shown to Audi-Dravidas.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar supported Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty in his assertion that nobody could say the situation was wisely handled by the police authorities and the Labour Department.

Sir Lionel Davidson welcomed the opportunity acorded to him. He detailed the circumstances leading to the troubles and the steps taken by Government in meeting them. He said the imputations against the Labour Commissioner and the police were highly unfair and warmly complimented these authorities on their handling of the situation. With regard to the suggestions to ease the situation he drew the attention to the labour of the Ayling Committee appointed in July to go into the strike in the Carnatic Mills and pointed out the futility of appointing a committee now to deal with the present troubles, as such a committee could not command the confidence of all parties concerned. He also observed that Government could not bring pressure to bear upon the mill authorities to take back all the workmen and that Government were not prepared to punish their subordinate officials without an adequate and just cause. All the same he declared that Government were much exercised over these matters, and would do their best to restore normal conditions, and hoped everyone would co-operate with them in their endeavour.

The Hon. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law Member, also spoke supporting the police authorities and the Labour Commissioner who deserved praise for their bold and impartial handling of the situation.

It was about 6-30 p.m. when the President declared the debate closed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

A press communique says:—An open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1922, the written work commencing on the 1st August, while the *viva voce* test will be held in July. The age of candidates on the 1st August 1922 must be neither more than 24 years, nor less than 21, but the candidates who have rendered military service during the war are entitled to certain special concessions as regards the age. Applications from the intending candidates must reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, on or before the 1st June, 1922.

DISTURBANCES IN TEA PLANTATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Reports have been received of disturbances among labourers in some tea-gardens. On the 8th instant, the coolies of Dholkoba Tea-garden of the Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company Ltd., are alleged to have assaulted Messrs. F. B. Hannen, Manager, and E. Lucas and Mr. A. G. Dunkley of the Tarajuli Garden, who was present in Dholkoba, then, and it is stated that 3 coolies met with death during the fight. On the 10th, the Kachrigaon Tea-garden coolies assaulted Mr. C. H. Hindley, the Jamadar, a doctor, and several other Babus.

THE NEW LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The total subscriptions to the New Loan up to the 11th instant, amounted to Rs. 487,215,500, made up of six per cent. bonds 1926 Rs. 374,581,600 and six per cent. bonds 1931 Rs. 112,633,900.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, October 15.

Steamer China, with the outward mails of September 29th, expected at 9 a.m.

The s. s. Egypt with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 39-41, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

16th Ordinary General Meeting of the Morvi Bank, 39-41, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	35
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	16	35
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Intermediate & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	45
Down Passenger	21	30	7	0

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

FRANK HENRY BACHELOR, First Assistant, Coaching Branch, Traffic Department, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Rly., died of pneumonia on 5th October, 1921. Deeply regretted.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Deferred telegrams will not be accepted for Ahwaz shuster and district.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Swadeshi" at the Manavari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel will preside.

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. GREIG.

The Committee appointed to make a presentation to Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig on his retirement from the cricketing field have purchased a handsome trophy, reminiscent of cricket. In order that the subscribers to the presentation may have an opportunity of viewing it, it has been arranged to exhibit the trophy in the window of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Ltd., for a few days.

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS.

On the eve of their departure from Bombay, the Russian Players offer their thanks to the Bombay public for the good support they have given them during their season at the Excelsior Theatre, and the appreciation of their efforts to give as artistic a performance as their talents allowed. They also express their gratitude to the Press for overlooking any little faults that were apparent and for cordially supporting them in spite of the difficulty of the language.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee for the election of 25 representatives from our Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received till Saturday the 22nd October, 1921, up to 8 p.m. (S. T.) every day, between 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Committee, situated at Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla.

The register for enrolment of members will be kept closed from to-day (Friday) to the 23rd instant (both days inclusive).

The election will take place at the same place on Sunday the 23rd instant, between 2 and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

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Gopipura, SURAT.

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CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

THIRD SESSION AT LYALPORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

The third session of the Central Sikh League which is the chief political association of the Sikh community was held at Lyalpore on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant under the presidency of Sirdar Amarsingh Chanbal who has just come out of jail after serving six months for alleged offence against the Seditious Meetings Act. It was undoubtedly the most successful and the best attended political Sikh Conference up till now. There were over a thousand delegates and the pandal designed to accommodate about 10,000 people was packed full. Nearly 1,000 ladies were present and the whole audience was dressed in Khaddar, the men wearing mostly, black turbans and many women dressed entirely in black. Mahatma Gandhi was expected but a message was received that he could not leave Ahmedabad at present. The speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President touched on all topics of Indian interest and dwelt especially on Sikh grievances against the Government. The resolutions touched all important topics the Prince of Wales' visit being condemned as a bureaucratic manoeuvre and hartals advocated wherever he went. The Ali brothers and others tried at Karachi were congratulated and the Government policy of repression was condemned. The address of the Chief Khalsa Diwan to Government and the policy of getting prisoners released on undertaking was strongly condemned and the Diwan's activities were disowned. The policy of the Government about Gurdwaras was condemned and some interesting revelations about the investigation of the Nankana Sahib tragedy were made by Sardar Butasingh giving the names of the officers and other details. A resolution was passed appreciating the services of Sardar Gurditsingh, Charterer of the "Komagata Maru" and whose whereabouts were not known until recently. A non-cooperation resolution, full and detailed on the lines of the Congress resolution, was passed affirming the Karachi resolution.

The session had a dramatic close, eight Sikhs convicted in the Gurdwara cases and released on undertaking stood up and begged forgiveness of the Khalsa Panth, declaring retraction of the undertaking and their readiness to go back to jail. Four others announced withdrawal from Government service.

This session demonstrates that the Sikhs are abreast of the other communities in the Non-Cooperation movement.

Lala Amirchand, Lahore City Congress Committee Secretary's case comes for hearing tomorrow, after two remands. Rumours are thick of more impending arrests.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 22nd instant to pass resolutions protesting against the action of the Bombay Government in regard to the Development Scheme and to make a reference to the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State about transferring the Development Department under Ministerial contro..

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

With the return of the Bandman Opera Company, Bombay theatre-goers will have plenty to occupy their attention. With the exception of Miss Madeline Rossiter, the Company is an entirely new one to the East. Saturday is the opening night when the popular London revue "Bran Pie" will be presented and repeated at the Sunday matinee. Following we are to have performances of "Oh Joy", Monday; "Argar", Tuesday and Wednesday; "Buzz Buzz", Thursday and Friday; Saturday "The Better Ole", and Sunday another performance of "Oh Joy", making a pretty full week. By all accounts the new Bandman Opera Company is one of the most talented companies of artistes yet to visit the East, a veritable combination of talent I am told.

The orchestra is under the able supervision of Jean Desormes. The scenery for each production is entirely new, and complete in itself. No effort has been spared to assure success.

During the Bandman Opera Company's season at the Excelsior Theatre, European patrons will have the opportunity of reviving old memories. My mind for one will unconsciously drift back to the old London Pav. The Vaudeville, and The Oxford, and although "Bran Pie", "Argar" and "Buzz Buzz" and the other shows are by no means new to me I shall welcome the opportunity of seeing them again.

JULLUNDER SUPPORTS LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

(From a Correspondent.)

JULLUNDER, Oct. 12.

A public meeting was convened last night by the Congress Committee. Swami Shardanand addressed an audience of five thousand. The Bombay Manifesto by the leaders was read out by Mr. Faizad Hansraj and the Fatwa Jamiatul Ulema Moulvi Abdulhagabhas and Syed Ataulla shah, and solemnly repeated by the audience. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Two by sixth Royal Jat, Light Infantry and one by twelfth Pioneers have been disbanded with effect from 20th and 24th November respectively. (A. P.)

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PARSIS AND THE PRINCE.

PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL ADDRESS

The following is a further list of the signatories who have sent in their protest to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat against giving a communal address to the Prince. Twelve hundred have signed. Many more signatures are to follow:—

Pestonji Dinshaw Pandole, Bhavakshaw Dinshaw Davar, Ardesir F. Gimi, S. K. Nicolson, Jal R. Vakil, Alibai Bezonji Jassawalla, H. R. Khambatta, Rustom Pudumji Sethna, J. F. Taraporewalla, Khiroz Maneckji Mistry, Framji Dorabji Kapadia, Dina M. Bunsha, Jamshedji Dinshaw Engineer, Jehangir H. Major, D. D. Captain, Soonabai Framji Kapadia, M. H. Daruwala, P. S. Parukh, Dr. E. S. Modi, Hormasji Ardesir Banker, F. D. Kanga, Shirin Naoroji Karanjia, H. Cowasji Marine Engineer, Jamshed M. Dalal, F. M. Sethna, Kaikhushru D. Dubash, Putlibai Ardesir Kapadia, B. N. Marshall, Sorabji P. Narialwalla, Dhanjishaw Cursetji Chichgar, Ardesir S. Bharucha, Kaikhushru Curseiji Soonawalla, B. M. Dantra, Bachoobai Jamsed R. Batliboi, B. N. Kotwal, Cowasji M. Doctor, R. Sanjana, Pestonji Dossabhoy Cooper, D. T. Jangalwalla, Framroze S. Kamdin, Jehangir M. F. Patel, Aimai Jamsedji Patel, Bomonshaw J. Davar, H. J. Ghadialli, Bezonji Burjorji Chinoy, D. B. Daruwalla, Khorshed Framji Kapadia, K. J. Khandalawalla, M. R. Guzdar, Bomonshaw M. Mistry, Hirabai Hormasji Master, Barjor Maneckji Pesikaka, Tehemulji Sorabji Vakil, Khorshedji Sorabji Vakil, Sorab M. Laherwalla, Jehangir Rustomji Engineer, Jehangir P. Kapadia, B. C. Unwalla, Jal Bomonshaw Cawasji, L. R. Subedar, Rustomji Shapurji Dubash, F. D. Cawasji Sethna, Pestonji Cawasji Sethna, Barjorji B. Baria, M. R. Bharucha, Kaikhushru Framji Madan, Dinbai Edulji Patel, Meherbai Ardesir Billimoria, D. N. Patel.

THE INDIRECT WAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give room to the following in your widespread journal?

The Surat District revenue authorities are not able to suppress the N.C.O. movement directly. Hence they have taken indirect steps. A registered society called the "Rural Education Society" was conducting one secondary grant-in-aid school at Abrama a village in the Jalalpore taluka of this district. This Society has this year given its school to the National Education Committee of Surat. The Society has built its school-buildings and a boarding-house on agricultural lands paying revenue to the Government. But at the time when these buildings were built these lands were exempted from paying any revenue to Government, and a special entry was made in the village records to the effect that so long as these lands were used for educational and charitable purposes they were to continue so exempted. But now the revenue authorities of the district seem to think that National Education is no education, and that, therefore, the lands which were formerly assessed at Rs. 20 only are now to be assessed at Rs. 200 as penalty.

Both the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of the Division do not see their way in allowing the people to use these lands free of any revenue. Will the Government of Bombay look into the matter?—Yours, etc.,

A LAWYER YET CO-OPERATING.

Surat, Oct. 9.

RASHTRIYA STRI SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As it has been brought to our notice that certain unauthorized and misleading communications have appeared in both the English and Vernacular press regarding the activities of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha from Atiya Begum F. Rahmin, we the office bearers and members of the managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha wish to state that at a meeting of the Committee held on 13th October it was unanimously resolved that the name of Atiya Begum F. Rahmin be finally removed from the office of one of the joint Honorary Secretaryship of the Sabha on account of her refusal to act in conconance with the rules and regulations of the Sabha and also to render proper accounts of the monies of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha in her possession. We further not to intimate that no branches of the Sabha can be opened without the sanction of the Committee nor can any applications for new membership be admitted unless written on joins specially authorized for the purpose by the Sabha.

Mrs. Nahmbai V. Dalvi's resignation as on the joint Honorary Secretaries has been accepted.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY,
SAROJINE NAIDU,
Vice Presidents.

P. A. D. NAOROJI,
RATANBAI G. MAHTA,
Vice Honorary Secretaries

N. D. CAPTAIN.
K. B. MOTIVALA,
Joint Honorary Insures.

Mrs. HAJI USUF SOBANI,
BACHOOBAI DHARAMSI,
Thacker

Mrs. HOSEIN M. HAJEEBHOY.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

ALI BROTHERS' TRIAL.

TO BEGIN ON OCT. 24?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

The "Daily Gazette", Karachi, says:—It is understood that the Sessions Court will open on October 24th when the trial of Ali Brothers and others will be held.

TRIAL OF MR. ABDULAZIZ ANSARI

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES

A correspondent wires from Delhi under date 7th instant:—

The Trial of Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari came before the District Magistrate, Delhi on the 7th instant. First of all, the order under Sections 107, 108 and 172 asking him to show cause why he should not execute a bond of Rs. 500 and furnish two sureties for the same amount for breach of public peace and keeping good conduct was read over to him. After this the examination of 7 prosecution witnesses followed.

The 1st witness, Altaf Husain, a constable of the Delhi C.I.D. stated that he attended the meeting held at the graveyard near Tukaram Gate, where the accused said that the British Government had imprisoned the Khilafat. At the Congress Committee meeting held on the 14th September, as a result of the accused's declaration that the British Government acted contrary to Queen Victoria's solemn proclamation, guaranteeing religious toleration, by violating the holy places, the crowd of people became much excited and began to abuse the Government and its servants. The witness also told that he was a Shia Mahomedan and had no belief in Khilafat. P. W.'s 2 and 3 deposed to the same effect.

The next witness, Wasi Hassan Bub, Inspector of the Delhi C.I.D. deposed to Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari moving a resolution declaring military service "haram" and to the distribution of Fatwas. He also affirmed what the previous witnesses said.

P. W. 5 Thiragali Sano Khoreshed Ali, an overseer of the Delhi P. W. D., said that he was asked to sign on the form giving support to the Fatwa and that when he went home a number of people gathered before his house and threatened him with social boycott if he did not sign.

With the examination of Mr. Jaffery, Superintendent, Delhi C.I.D. who merely deposed to having received the reports of the meeting from his subordinates, the Public Prosecutor closed his case. The Court then asked Mr. Ansari whether he would like to give oral statement but the latter said he would file a written statement if some papers, books and documents were supplied to him in jail.

GOVERNMENT AND MONK OTTAMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The local Government has declined to interfere with the discretion of the Superintendent of Jail regarding further concessions to the Bhudhist Monk A. Uttama.

Major Foran, Editor, the "Rangoon Times", who had brought a charge definitely against A. Chit Phaomg, prominent Burmese leader, yesterday accepted a letter expressing regret for the use of words imputing that the staff of the "Rangoon Times," had been starving in their own land. Mr. Foran's Counsel expressed hope that the withdrawal of prosecution would assist the creation of good atmosphere for the introduction of Reforms and that the Burmese would readily assure their Cooperation in working out the Reforms. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn and acquitted the accused.

The Chinese community celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Chinesee Republic with fine crackers, decorations on horses, should proceedings, and at homes by the Council.

Kings own beat Royal Scots by one goal to nil in the final Walter Locke shield which was presented to the winning Team by Mr. Bradshaw who gave the shield in 1896. Most of the Calcutta football teams were present at the match.

The Indistries Department is giving employments primarily to the College students and school boys which may subsequently be expanded. The project is tentative for one yer continuance depending on satisfactory progress.

The Local Government notifiction that the Municipal funds must not be used to support schools not recognised by the Education Deprtment, is being challenged as a direct effort to defeat the National schools movement. The agenda papers off the Buddhist Association meeting at Mandalay next week, includes a resolution asking Government to support the National schools.

Their Excellencies will hold a Reception in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday, 17th November 1921, at 9-45 p.m.

About three thousand local weavers through the efforts of Mr. Zafer Asan Khan, (Joint Khilafat secretary's) efforts eschewed bideshi dress and wore Khadi under the penalty of commercial boycott.

POLICE HIGH HANDEDNESS.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE ATTITUDE.

An interesting case of police high-handedness has just been disposed of by the 1st class Honorary Magistrate of Bandra, bringing into prominence the contrast between the Honorary Magistracy, which has recently been created in Bandra, and Stipendiary Resident Magistrate

It was a case of police high-handedness of which the complainant was Mr. V. T. Joshi. Two policemen named Girdhar Narayan, constable No. 688 of Santa Cruz and Alex Mates Fernandes, head constable 3rd class No. 393 were charged by Mr. Joshi with Sections 448 and 323 I. P. C. before Mr. Deo, 1st class Resident Magistrate. But the Magistrate said he had no jurisdiction to try the case without the permission of the District Magistrate and that after his permission was obtained he would inform the complainant of it in order to enable him to pay the process fees. Mr. Joshi kept quiet for some days but subsequently he learnt that the Magistrate had dismissed the complaint on the score that no process fees were paid within a reasonable time.

Mr. Joshi, after making another futile application to Mr. Deo, brought the whole thing into the notice of Mr. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, after hearing both the sides, sent the case back to the Bandra Magistrate for trial.

The case came on for hearing before Mr. H. J. Antia, 1st class Honorary Magistrate, who, in the course of his judgment, said that the evidence showed that the accused two irresponsible policemen in the village, took sides with one Mahadu, a tenant of one Mr. Hassanalli, who had a dispute with the complainant over a right of way and committed high-handed acts against him.

Continuing, his worship observed, that though the accused denied the charge and tried to bring evidence in their defence he did not believe it. As policemen it was no business of the accused to interfere in a private dispute. But evidently they wanted to favour Mahadu. No cognizable offence had been reported to them and they were certainly wrong in taking the complainant to the *chowki* after using unnecessary force on him and marching him all the way from Santa Cruz to Bandra. This, his worship held, was a piece of highhandedness of their part which required to be punished. However he would take a lenient view, considering no serious consequences had ensued.

No. 1 was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 days. He was also ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 under Sec. 323 I. P. C. or in default to suffer 10 days rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was also ordered to pay fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 10 days for each offence.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION.

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Western India Turf Club	1,000
"Sympathy" (Mrs. P. H. D. Kanga) through "The Chronicle"	500
Sympathiser, Ahmedabad	300
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Messrs. Proprietors, Cinema Majestic through "The Chronicle"	101
From a Parsi Lady	100
Mr. Jehangir H. Vakeel	101
Mr. Framroz H. Vakeel	101
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Messrs. M. M. Khatau and Brothers	101
Mr. Muncher sha A. Sethna (through "The Chronicle")	100
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Mr. D. R. Shroff	80
Through Mr. J. S. Patel (through "The Chronicle")	25
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Mr. D. M. Tangare	5
Mr. B. P. Bhatte through "The Chronicle"	5
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Din Vatsal Samaj, Worli	3
Mr. Nagindas Goculdas Modi	5
Mr. Purshotam Jivandas through "The Chronicle"	100
Collections of Mr. P. G. Chandavarkar, Karwar, through "The Chronicle"	60
H. H. S., through "The Chronicle"	21
Total Rs.	3,492

C. MUKHERJEA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund.
C/o Anand and Co.,
23, Medows Street,
Bombay, 13th October, 1921.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Oct. 12.

The Khilafat Conference is approaching. Mother of the Ali Brothers has consented to attend and about 150 Hindu and Muslim leaders have been invited. Khilafat Committees has been asked to take lively interest and send the delegates' names quickly.

Their Excellency's Visitors' Books will be kept out in Bombay at the Government House Lower Gate and at the Secretariat every day (except Sundays) from Saturday, 22nd October from 10 a.m. to 6 p. m.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

CESAR WITCH RESULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 14.

Yutoi	1
Charleville	2
Harrier	3

Betting:—100 to 8 against Yutoi; 40 to 1 against Charleville. 6 to 1 against Harrier.

Seventeen ran. Won by four lengths; five lengths between second and third.

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 11.

In Cesarewitch, Nantcock was ridden by Wragg instead of by Frank Bullock, and Swimerton was ridden by Wilkinson. Savile Row did not run. The race started at hot pace, field keeping fairly close together for one and a half miles when Caltrop led from Devizes, with Yutoi, Chat Tor and Charleville behind. A quarter of a mile from home, Yutoi came to front and won easily. Greek Scholar finished fourth, Tishy who started joint favourite with Harrier, carried seven pounds extra weight for Neston's services, and finished last. Time was three minutes 49 and 2/5 seconds.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY: AUTUMN MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The following are the handicap for the Fourth Day's racing at Barrackpore.

THE TITTAGUR PLATE (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs

Smoke Wreath 9-12, Pommery 9-8, Lotte 9-7, Lussker 9-6, Torchlight 9-4, Oxorina 9-3, Fiasco 9-3, Nosegay 9-2, Highland Lassie 9-0, Tanyum 8-11, Lady Letty 8-9, Nirvana 8-8, Sonia 8-7, Wardenstown 8-4, Thrill ... illa 8-0, Rebecca 8-0, Ethelwill 8-0, Rpmla 7-9, Ethelwont 7-7, Scottifer 7-7.

TITTAGHUR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mercury 9-10, Carless 9-7, Spanish Chestnut 9-6, Fine Times 9-3, Sunny Time 9-3, Highfield Lady 9-2, Rags 9-1, Rosa 9-0, Black Jess 9-0, Demon 8-12, Last Spot 8-10, Spides Legs 8-10, Rose Lydia 8-6, Everywhere 8-5, Poletrap 7-11, Lhassa 7-10, Zelia 7-9, Water Lily 7-8, Flying Fairy 7-7, Ballybunion 7-7, Norman Lindsay 7-7.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Stepaside 11-11 May Morn 9-9, Clarity 9-7, Slow Coach 9-1, Flirt 8-9, Banner 8-7, Perchange 8-3 Kishoree 7-13, Tawny 7-7, Furnace 7-7, Linville 7-7, Jipsy ... Pride 7-7.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Spanish Chestnut 9-9, Fine Times 9-4, Windsor Lady 9-2, Demon 9-2, Rags 9-0, Little Life 8-12, Rosa 8-12, Maharani 8-6, Despicable 8-3 The Brat 7-9, Lochie ... 7-8, Poletrap 7-7, Cylarity 7-7.

THE BARRACKPORE AUTUMN CUP. (Div I.) Distance 1¼ Miles.

Violage Pet 10-1, Quartzite 9-7, Idyl 9-6, Jaunt 9-6, Winning Way 8-13, White Sapphire 8-12, Simple Simon 8-10, Staples 8-7, Peace Celebrations 8-6, Warning Signal 7-13, Stepaside 7-12, Eagles Nest 7-7.

THE BARRACKPORE AUTUMN CUP. (Div II.) Distance 1¼ Miles.

The Whip 9-13, Aplook 9-10,, Spanish Chestnut 9-8, Queen Mary 9-4, Demon 9-1, Sherwood Belle 8-12, Despicable 8-8, Maharani 8-7, Distinguished 8-1, Smoke Wreath 8-1, The Brat 7-13, Nirvana 7-7.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Smoke Wreath 9-12, Jolly Friar 9-7, Lhasa 9-6, Fiasco 9-5, Ozorina 9-3, Angary 8-13, Distinguished 8-12, Foxtor 8-8, Moon Flower 8-7, One Too Much 8-3, Rebecca 7-7, Ethelwont 7-7, Scottifer 7-7.

LAWN TENNIS.

COVERED COURT CHAMPION SHIPS RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

In the second round of the Gentlemen's Singles of the Covered Court Championships at the Queen's Club, London Sloom beat A. A. Fyzee 6/0, 6/3, 4/6, 6/3. A. H. Fyzee beat C. E. Lyles, 6/1, 6/1, 6/0.

Official and Personal.

A Simla message October, 12th says:—Mr. C. A. Kincaid I.C.S., has been appointed additional Judge of the Bombay High Court for two months with effect from the 17th instant.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, and Captain G. Srawstorne and Captain J. H. Carmichael, aides-de-camp left Kirkee on tour on Friday morning.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

Gandhi Day was celebrated at Mysore, all communities participated. Resolutions were passed congratulating Mahatmaji and the arrested leaders.

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NEW BOOKS

REPRESSION IS THE FATHER OF FREEDOM

Bernard Houghton writes in the "Burma."

"Perhaps never was a movement worse named than Non-Co-operation. Cumbrous in sound, the word implies rather a negative than a positive feeling. But the truth is the very reverse. It is the Moderates, the Co-operators, who take the negative attitude, who despair of their countrymen and seek a despot's hand to lead them to liberty.

"Non-Co-operators have faith in India and in her people. They have faith in the virtues of patriotism and self-reliance and self-growth. They believe that a people becomes great and free, not by humbly trusting in others, but through their own energy and inspiration. Non-Co-operation is positive, through and through. In yourselves is your salvation—such is the battle-cry by which it summons India to hard victory. It means independence of mind and soul, and, were it not that independence has a special political import, that would be a far better name.

"With convincing clearness in "The Gospel of Freedom,"* Prof. Vaswani teaches how vital and positive is the movement of Non-Co-operation. It is far, far more than mean refusal to work with a foreign Government. To cardinal doctrines it has. First, that India shall be self-respecting and unfettered. That she may never be as long as she sits at the feet of foreign rulers. Secondly, that India shall develop her civilisation on her own lines of injury to none, of simplicity of knowledge and of noble ideals. The materialism of Europe she casts behind; rather she would send to Europe, steeped in blood and sensuousness, a message for a higher life. All the passion, for ages repressed, of a great union, all the longing to live and grow in freedom, the very soul of India speaks in their great movement of which Prof. Vaswani is so worthy an apostle.

"No wonder that worshippers of materialism are perplexed at Non-Co-operation. They understand a pork millionaire or the men who have slain ten thousands of his fellowers, but the idealist they do not understand. They condemn Mahatma Gandhi very much as the Roman Governor, Pontious Pilate, condemned Jesus Christ.

"It is not by begging for boons that men become heroes, nor can they who shrink from the despot's rod. Who fears to suffer for his country? Who will not brave all wounds and hurt so only that his country live?

"Where does it lead—this policy of repression?" some one asked Prof. Vaswani. "It leads to our liberty," he replied. That is emphatically true, in Burma as well as India. *Repression is the Father of Freedom.*

**The Gospel of Freedom by Prof. T. L. Vaswani, published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., As. 12.*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 14, 1921.

"KHADDAR."

While discussing the merits of the "Khaddar" movement it is not unusual to come across Indians, even educated Indians, who express their disbelief in the utility as well as chances of success of the movement on the ground that the supply of Khaddar will never be able to cope with the demand. They argue that if all Indians were to discard their foreign clothes to-day and go in for Khaddar alone, they will find that there is not enough stock of Khaddar to clothe them and that for a long time to come the country will not be able to put forth a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the 31 crores of people. Reasoning thus and proving to their own satisfaction that the country is not in a position to boycott all foreign cloth, these people show a disinclination to give up the use of foreign clothes in their possession and take to "Khaddar" alone. The futility of arguments of this nature must be apparent to everyone who has devoted any serious thought to the subject. The only test by which each individual Indian ought to be guided regarding his or her attitude towards the movement must be whether he or she is in a position to obtain a sufficient quantity of "Khaddar" for his or her own immediate purposes. And dare any one deny that at present, in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, or Surat at least the stock of Khaddar in the hands of various merchants and shop-keepers is actually in *excess* of the local demand for the same?

So long as there is such an excess of supply, no citizen of Bombay or any of the other cities can have a legitimate excuse for not donning Khaddar clothing. We readily admit that in many of the villages and towns of India the available stock of Khaddar must be very inadequate. But the only way to remedy this shortage is for increasing number of individuals to devote as much of their spare time as possible to spinning and thus make available to the weavers the needed yarn to make into cloth. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the greater the demand for Khaddar in any village or town, the greater will be the incentive to those engaged in the manufacture and sale of home-spun yarn and hand-woven cloth to extend their operations and increase the supply. Bombay, for example, receives its supplies of Khaddar, not only from the neighbouring districts of Gujerat, but also such distant places as Andhra, Rajputana and the Punjab. The spinning and weaving activity at many centres in these provinces is likely to depend to a great extent, at least for the present, on the demand from large cities like Bombay. If there is a temporary lull in the demand, the progress of the industry in these distant provinces may receive a serious check. So, it is necessary, whether in Bombay or elsewere, that every Indian who believes in the efficacy of the Swadeshi movement and especially of "Khaddar" as a sovereign remedy for the economic ills of India, should regard it as his sacred duty to cease from making further use of foreign cloth and don only Khaddar.

So long as there is one store in the city where Khaddar is still available, there can be no excuse for any patriotic citizen of Bombay to plead shortage of Khaddar. Let each individual do his own duty and the country will take care of itself. We are glad to find that since the beginning of this month the movement in favour of Khaddar has taken a great stride in Bombay and every day that passes sees an increasing number of citizens in white. But the pace at which the movement is progressing in the city as well as in the rest of the country is still woefully inadequate. The nation must awake to the necessities of the situation and march forward with greater strides than it is doing, if it is determined on reaching the goal it has set in view.

A PAMPERED SERVICE.

The correspondence started by "Komma" in the "London Times" about the future of the public services in India raises some very important issues. So long as the principal services in India were practically a close preserve of a small oligarchy of English families, the world had only one unbroken series of the most roseate pictures about the standards of honour, integrity and efficiency commion in this *corps d'elite* of Joe Sedleys. But now that the monopoly seems to be threatened; now that even the proverbially "mild Hindu" has begun to assert his rights as a human being; now that the uncontrolled autocracy of the Government in India is being leavened by an admixture of the popular "responsibility," we find members of the premier Service on the *qui vive*. "Komma" has expressed, through the hospitable columns of the "Times", what many old unbending Civlians seem to feel that this country is no longer fit to receive the ministration of this most modest and unselfish body of public servants. We would be inclined to endorse whole-heartedly the implication of "Komma's" outburst, did we not feel a suspicion that the cry is raised to scare our *soi-disant* guardians into granting still more extravagant attractions to this pampered Service. In a passage of rare perspicacity "Komma" observes: "There is another side to the picture. The Reforms may not be successful. In that case after a night-mare of bloodshed India may return to the peaceful sleep which Mr. Montagu found so pathetic, and from which he is striving to wake her. This alternative, if it happens, may be the young Englishmen's opportunity." There is in this a threat and a promise for the world to fear, to hope for, to avoid. There is no room for the British Civilian except in a land of absolute and unbroken somnolence. He might as well be in a city of the Dead. The Chadbands on the retired list have indeed suggested spiritual (?) possibilities in a service of such traditions! But we must demur to this pharisaical camouflage.

It is imposible to argu with "Komma" and his kind, who revel in reams of sanctimonious nonsense without accepting the fundamental proposition that India is and must be for Indians primarily. The "Reforms" have been a costly gift, and not even our Moderates can deny the heavy crop of excessively paid posts recently created to be practically reserved for Europeans. They have promised a 50 per cent. strength of the Indian element in the I. C. S. But lest we misprise the great boon of the "Reforms," they seem to take care that the European element shall not as far as possible be reduced. The two ideals are not necessarily mutually exclusive. If the Service, for example, totalled before the war 1,200 strong, the promise of 50 p. c. Indian invasion would at most mean the creation of 1,200 new posts. If this were done, it would satisfy the new Civilians, particularly Englishmen, who can comfortably pose as martyrs while still reserving for themselves the loaves and fishes of office. It would convince the "Moderates" of the genuineness of "Reforms" and make them rally round the war-cry of "support the Government. "Incidentally it would add some few crores to the effective as well as non-effective charges, not to mention the waste of stationery engendered by what Lord Curzon aptly called the vice of departmentalism, But who cares for the taxpayer?

"Komma" is unreasonably one-sided in this matter of remuneration. We concede the Englishman outside England it a wasteful individual—an individual to whom a larger remuneration must be paid by any country anxious to remain under his benevolent and selfless tutelage! We concede that, with honourable exceptions, he, by nature, is lacking in that higher ideal of service which enables England to procure the services of the designer of a superdreadnought at a wage which—considering the British income tax,—would be laughed at by a D. S. P. in India. But when he wants the world to believe that an initial pay of £350 a year for a raw graduate of an antiquated British University, with a certainty of rising to £3,000 a year by sheer force of longevity and to eight to ten thousand pounds sterling a year by a dash of effrontery and a bit of luck; with a secure pension of £1,000 a year without restriction of other employment however harmful to the interests of India—is insufficient, the statement reaches the limit of impertinence.

Notes of the Day.

Zionism or Strategy?

The recent publication of an interim report by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine, reviewing the work of the British administration, describes the "successful" efforts of the administration towards the satisfaction of "the legitimate aspirations of the Jewish race." It cannot, however, be recognised as a convincing document as regards the safeguarding and maintenance of "the rights of the existing population." For one thing, the cost of the British garrison—£500 per head—is on such a "generous" scale that it has been found impossible to undertake any real scheme of internal development. The question of a foreign loan for the purpose is admitted to be at present at least impossible. For another, despite the huge military outlay the activities of the police, apart from the temporary settlement of the Bedouin feuds, do not encourage the belief in an early settlement. Finally, the extremely rational demands of the Arab deputation from Palestine for a constitution for their country drawn up by an elected assembly and the official manoeuvre of imposing a ready-made constitution are by no means an indication that the desire for accommodating the Jews is unmixed with other ulterior ambitions. On the contrary, if the trend of events are any guide, the Arabs have every reason to feel anxious about their future. It is but natural that the official recognition of the "King of the Hedjaz" has been interpreted as an effective means of preventing the Arabs from obtaining the independent position and power which are presumed adversely to affect British control over Egypt and the Suez Canal. Another aspect of the much-boomed championship of "Zionism" is revealed by a recent telegram describing the scheme, published in the "Palestine Weekly", of the "development" of Haifa. The loan to the Palestine Government, the endeavour to obtain concessions and the contract sought by Messrs. Pearson for a harbour at Haifa all but confirm the conclusions of those who foretold that "Zionism" would be used "to establish an all-rail British route from Haifa to Bassorah." There is another forecast. "The tendency will be", as "The Nation and the Athenaeum" remarks, "to turn round and repudiate the conception of the Jewish 'national home.'" The querry is inevitable: Is it "Zionism" or strategy?

The Question of Policy.

The "Tribune" writes:—

In connection with this matter of policy, the question which every responsible Indian, whether friendly to the Government or otherwise, is asking is, where is the Government going to stop. Already, we believe, the alleged offence in connection with which the Ali brothers and others are undergoing their trial has been repeated by a good many others, who have either promoted or taken an active part in the public meetings at which the Karachi resolution has been repeated. In one case, if we remember aright, an audience of several hundred persons was made to repeat the words of the resolution or words to that effect after the principal speaker. And judging from the signs before us the example of these meetings is likely to be followed by others. Is the Government going to prosecute all those taking an active part in these meetings? If so, what guarantee is there that it will not presently have to find room in jail for a far larger number of persons than all the jails in India can accommodate? Nor the material aspect of the matter its only important aspect. Morally no Government can indefinitely go on sending thousands of patriotic or public-spirited people to jail for no other offence than that they preach or practise Non-Cooperation with it, without making things literally impossible for it, for every Government in the long run rests upon opinion and upon the goodwill of the people committed to its care. This is precisely what the non-cooperator has been counting upon. This is the precise meaning of Mahatma Gandhi's own oft-repeated declaration that the gateway to Swaraj is the prison house. Is it good policy for the Government to give the non-cooperator exactly the opportunity to which he has himself been eagerly and anxiously looking forward? Let the Government carefully consider its position before it takes the next step, for the further it goes along the lines of the policy outlined in the Bombay Government's communique the more difficult it will be to retrace its steps.

Indian Yarn.

Elsewhere we publish a list of Bombay mills, prepared by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the guidence of those who wish to use cloth made of Indian yarn only. It will be seen that the majority of the mills weave cloth out of Indian yarn only, while a few propose to discontinue the use of foreign yarn as soon as their present stock is consumed. In ten mills foreign yarn is used for borders only. The Sassoon group of mills, while refusing to give an undertaking that they will abjure foreign yarn, have given an assurance that all cloth bearing the stamp "spun and woven in India" will be woven out of Indian yarn only. We cannot make out the reasons that have prompted the management of the Tata Mills to refuse to disclose the information sought by the Congress Committee—information which the vast majority of the local mills have readily supplied in their own interests as well as those of the public. The attitude of Messrs Tata Sons is in strange contrast with the professions of Sir Dorab Tata and other directors of the firm regarding the Swadeshi character of their industries. By maintaining an attitude of secrecy and hauteur and refusing to tell the public whether the yarn they use in their mills is truly Swadeshi or not, they are only injuring their own interests. As to the Petit group of mills, their statement that they are "not using English yarn" is rather dubious. They would do well to let the public know whether they use Japanese or any other non-Indian yarn. It is not English yarn alone that is objectionable.

God and Mammon.

No one need be a slave to anything but Law, said the Governor of Bombay recently. We agree. But the Indian bureaucrat has a way making things hot for those under him who have the misfortune to differ from him, that he does not find it necessary to resort to Law to inflict the punishment he likes to visit on his victims. Here is an instance in point. According to an Allahabad contemporary, the "enlightened" and "liberal-minded" Governor of the United Provinces has called upon the Bishop of Lucknow to transfer the Rev. Norman Bennet, civilian chaplain, Lucknow, to Agra, because the latter had the temerity to invite Mahatma Gandhi and a few other Congress leaders to a garden party at the parsonage a few month ago and to criticise the activities of the Lucknow City Improvement Trust. The party, as our readers know, never came off, because the venue of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was suddenly changed from Lucknow to Bombay. Mr. Bennet's remarks about the Trust were, it seems, directed to show that its operations were calculated to raise the general level of rents in the city and to inflict needless sufferings on the people. To Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Bennet's open consorting with political outcasts like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and attacks on the vested interests of the Trust must have appeared as rank heresy and he has sought to remind the reverend gentleman that it is not always safe, at least in India and while in the service of the bureaucracy, to act and speak according to the dictates of one's conscience.

The Bishop's Failure.

The Bishop of Lucknow, to whom Sir Harcourt Butler has communicated his *firman* to transfer Mr. Bennet to Agra, as a sort of punishment to him, has, we regret to observe, weekly yielded to official pressure. In a letter addressed by him to the United Missionary Conference, the Bishop admits that in fraternising with "the irreconcilable opponents of the existing Government," Rev. Mr. Bennet was "actuated by the highest motives," but his lordship thinks that Mr. Bennet was "indiscreet" and that "in political matters he must yield to the judgment of those who are responsible for the government of these provinces." In another letter addressed to the members of the Christ Church Committee, the Bishop, while admiring Rev. Mr. Bennet's "sincerity as a Christian and devotion as Pastor," pleads that "as a Government servant" he felt bound to comply with the expressed wish of the Governor. "Thou can'st not serve both God and Mammon"—this was said by the Prophet nineteen centuries ago and we see how true the saying is even to-day! The Christian clergy in India, to become part and parcel of the Governmental machinery, have forfeited their right to freedom of conscience and have to put up with the humiliation of being punished by temporal authorities, though their conscience, in the eyes of their Maker, is clear and is admitted to be clear even by their religious superiors. We cannot blame Sir Harcourt Butler. The blame must rest with the clergy, who in spite of the protests of the Indian people, see nothing derogatory either to their self-respect or their duty to Indians, in continuing to accept high salaries from the Indian exchequer and have consequently to carry out the behests of the employers, however unjust, these may be. We confess we expected in the Bisbop greater independence of spirit than his lordship has shown.

Swadeshi and Customs Revenue.

The Department of Statistics of the Government of India announces that the customs revenue of India for the first half of the current financial year totals Rs. 15.70 crores as against 15.35 crores for the corresponding period of six months in 1920.21. Of these the import duties contribute Rs. 1,180 lakhs. Judging from these figures it would seem at first that the Swadeshi movement has not yet begun to be manifest in the trade or customs returns. But, lest some unsphisticated layman be misled into concluding that the great awakening of the people of this country is not yet accomplished, we would point out that the set-back to foreign imports will not appear in the figures of the customs revenue and general trade returns until the figures for the whole of the year are recorded and they will apear more certainly in the next year. The imports, which have paid duties and are included in the above figures, are, of course, those indented for months before the commencement of the active campaign for the use of Swadeshi articles. In the absence of more detailed figures, it would be a hazardous guess to say that the most important item in the imports schedule viz., foreign cloth, has already begun to suffer a perceptible decline. But in this as in other cases, the tendency would more increasingly be apparent in the next year's figures, and still more in the next year's budget. At the same time we must not shut our eyes to the inadequate progress made by this most beneficent and necessary movement and must accordingly put forth our best endeavours to promote the use of the indigenous articles, particularly cloth.

Mahomedan Holidays.

A correspondent writes:—

In reply to a question, Mr. Hayward informed the Bombay Council that Government were not aware that "Gazetted Mahomedan holidays" are not observed in the civil courts in the Presidency. It may be that the High Court is the sanctioning authority in connection with the civil courts but one was not aware that the High Court did act independently of the Government in fixing holidays to be observed by the courts. It is well-known that, as a matter of fact, some important Mahomedan holidays though "gazetted" by Government as general holidays, are not observed by the civil courts and I may refer to the *Bakri-Id* as one such. Now, the *Bakri-Id* is one of the biggest Mahomedan holidays if not the most important holiday, and yet the civil courts do not recognize it. The inconvenience caused to the Mahomedan community by such non-observance by the civil courts is very great, and yet the laconic tone of Mr. Hayward's answer suggests that little regard is paid to Mussalman feeling and sentiment."

TAKING STOCK OF BRITISH ASSETS.

PRINCE OF WALES' OPTIMISTIC SURVEY.

MR. CHURCHILL GLOOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 13.

A strong appeal in support of the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley in 1923, was made by the Prince of Wales, presiding over a meeting at the Mansion House to-day in furtherance of the project. The Prince of Wales urged that in order to provide employment for many thousands of able-bodied men who offered their all for their country" work should not be delayed. His Royal Highness asked for an immediate guarantee of a million sterling and declared that nothing would set him on the way to India rejoicing more than the knowledge that this problem was being tackled and that there were consequently a few thousand happier homes.

Referring to his forthcoming Indian tour, the Prince of Wales said that he hoped to gather fresh experiences of what the British Commonwealth of Nations means, and to receive first hand information of some of our difficult problems in the Far-East.

Proceeding the Prince of Wales declared that they wanted in the Exhibition to take stock of British assets; to explore every avenue to fresh marked and fresh supplies of raw materials; to invest men and money in those parts of the Empire which called for such investments and which promised the early increase of wealth of British Nations and the early growth to prosperity and happiness of the individual. to focus public attention in Britain on problems which were the daily experience of states men throughout the seven seas; to encourage commercial, industrial and scientific research; and to get different nations of the Empire better known to each other and to help people to believe that the Empire which was worth dying for, was also worth living and working for. That task demanded the highest ideals and the most earnest endeavours. He intended that nothing should be lacking on his part to see it accomplished.

The Prince said that he was much struck by the unanimity with which the Prime Ministers and other representatives of the Dominions and India had welcomed the Exhibition project. They did not doubt the wisdom of the gospel they preached, namely, that, as Mr. Hughes said last July. it was in the interests of the Empire to develop its great resources and to exploit to its utmost possibilities for Imperial and National improvement. He shared the optimism of the Dominion Prime Ministers, and also their anxiety that the people of Britain should be fully aware of the infinite possibilities of what a predecessor of a century ago Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had called "Our vast undeveloped estate."

MR. CHURCHILL ON PROSPECT OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Churchill, in the course of his speech ghastly described the present condition of the world trade. He stated that the prospects of Britain, as regarded America and Europe were black and cheerless, but England never succumbed. There was the prospect open not only to the East and the West, but to all quarters of the globe; there were great spacious prospects in the immediate potentialities of our widespread Empire. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes had pointed out with prophetic fingers the fields that could be sought. The Empire can provide ample outlet, he said, for the energies and industry of the British people and can supply all their needs.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

U. S. ANXIETY TO PROMOTE AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Washington.—Official quarters fully realise that the Disarmament Conference must assemble in the friendliest spirit on the part of all the powers if anything is to be accomplished; therefore it is considered necessary that the conference itself will arrange a method of procedure which seems best suited to promote agreement. The American delegates will therefore only suggest methods of considering the subjects outlined in the agenda which have been generally accepted by the Governments concerned. It is emphasised that the American delegates will in every way take precautions against appearing to be attempting to dominate the proceedings. It is hoped that other delegates will be animated by the same spirit. It is suggested that minor and comparatively easy questions should be disposed of first, and the more complex questions tackled subsequently.

MR. ALFRED EDWARD MARTINEAU

APPOINTED PUISNE JUDGE MADRAS HIGH COURT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Mr. Alfred Edward Martineau, I. C. S., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court in succession to Mr. Whitehouse who is retiring in November.

UNEMPLOYMENT

BRITISH INDUSTIES TO BE RESTARTED

SIR PETER RYLANDS SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Addressing the Federation of British Industries at Glasgow on the subject of unemployment, Sir Peter Rylands, President of the Federation, urged that in order to get industry restarted, taxation should be reduced even if it meant additional borrowing. He heartily supported the suggestion that the requirements of the British colonies and dependencies should immediately be examined and orders placed in Britain for railway materials and other facilities for which payment should be made by loan to the dependency at low interest. Such policy would help to relieve unemployment and restore Britain's position as a creditor nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

SCHEME UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 14.

Regarding the unemployment problem, it is understood that Government is considering a big scheme which is concerned with emigration and overseas settlement within the Empire, probably involving a grant to assist it, but consultations with the Dominions Governments will be necessary. Alteration and extension of the export credit scheme is almost certain to be included in the Government's proposals, but at present there is no confirmation in the authoritative quarters of a possible revision of the form of the German indemnity payments with a view to stimulating the British trade by specifying the kind of goods to be provided by Germany for indemnities.

CABINET MEETING CONVENED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Following on yesterday's meeting with the Labour representatives Mr. Lloyd George has summoned a meeting of the Cabinet for this morning at which unemployment will be one of the chief subjects for discussion. It is understood that proposals will be submitted empowering the Government to assist up to 75 per cent. Local Loans for Public works.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

The Postmaster-General states that as the result of experimental transmission of the official mails by the Cairo-Baghdad Air Route, arrangements have now been made by which the public will be enabled to post letter packets for transmission from Egypt to Baghdad by aeroplane. A special Air Mail fee of one shilling per ounce will be charged in addition to the ordinary Imperial postage stamp.

Despatches from London in connection with this service will be made each week by ordinary Indian Mail beginning on October 13th. The normal time taken in transmission by the combined ordinary and the air route will be about eighteen and eleven days in alternate weeks and the saving in time compared with transmission all the way by the ordinary route should be from a week to a fortnight or more. As an example of this three air mails recently arrived in London from Baghdad in 17, 12 and 11 days respectively compared with 29 days taken in case of two mails sent all the way by the ordinary route.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 14.

Vienna.—Panic in a crowded synagogue situated in the most densely populated Jewish quarter during the day of Atonement service was started as a consequence of explosion of a waggon loaded with handgrenades in the main avenue of the quarter. The worshippers took refuge in the neighbouring police-station, concluding that the pogrom had begun. The driver of the waggon was blown to smithereens and the neighbouring windows were shattered.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

It is stated that Trade has so far improved that a number of vessels will shortly leave the Welsh Ports with cargoes of metal manufactures bound for the Far East. It is understood that large orders for galvanized sheets have been placed in Britain during the past few days.

POPLAR COUNCILLR'S CASE.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

WHOLE QUESTION TO BE OVERHAULED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Considerable interest is being manifeste in the application which it is understood is being made in the Court to-da for the release of the Poplar Councillors who were arrested on September 2nd fo refusing to pay the rates to the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the ground that the borough was overburdened by excessive poor relief. The whole question of Local Government of Greater London is to overhauled by a Royal Commission of which Viscount Ullswater is to be the Chairman whose terms of reference are to secure greater efficiency and economy in administration and to reduce the inequalities local taxation. The Commission will include a Labour Representative.

PROGRAMME OF ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT HARDING TO PARTICIPATE.

HIS LETTER TO WORLD'S PRESS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 13.

Washington.—President Harding will actively participate in the preparatory stages of the Armaments Conference and will probably take part directly in some meetings. It is expected that the first session will be devoted to a statement on national policies, for which each Government will stand during the negotiations, and the compilation of information regarding their exact status in the Far Eastern questions and the data regarding the naval and military situation, which will be taken up under separate heads.

President Harding has sent a letter to the World's Press Conference at Honolulu, hoping that the world's press will do its part to promote international understandings and particularly to facilitate the tasks of the Armaments Conference. He declared that the Press could wield great and beneficent influence in solving the Pacific problem, and added "The Pacific is between the best ideals of Eastern and Western life."

THE PRINCE AND CONGRESS.

VOLUNTARY GENERAL HARTAL ON NOV. 17TH.

NO FEELING AGAINST PRINCE.

VISIT.— A POLITICAL MOVE.

The following resolution was passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its last meeting in Bombay in July:—

"In the event of the British Government persisting in bringing to India His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in spite of the growing unrest and discontent by reason of the failure of Government to respond to popular will, the All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that it is the duty of everyone, in terms and in virtue of the Non-Co-operation resolution passed at the Special Session of the Congress in September 1920 at Calcutta and reaffirmed at the ordinary session in December 1920 at Nagpur, to refrain from participating in or assisting in any welcome to His Royal Highness or any functions organised officially or otherwise in connection with his visit.

While the All-India Congress Committee considers it its painful duty to tender the above advice to the people it desires to place on record its opinion that India bears no sort of feeling against the person of His Royal Highness and that this advice is rendered because the Committee regards the proposed visit as a political move and calculated to give strength and support to a system of Government that has resulted in a breach of faith with the Mussalmans of India and atrocious injustice to the people of India as during the Martial Law days in 1919 in the Punjab and a system that is designed to keep India as long as possible from her birthright of Swaraj."

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the Congress held in Bombay on 5th October:—

"The Working Committee is of opinion that on the day of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales there should be a general voluntary Hartal throughout India and, as to the effective boycott of any public welcome to His Royal Highness during his visit to the different cities of India, the Working Committee leaves the arrangements in the hands of the respective Provincial Congress Committees."

POPLAR COUNCILLORS ORDERED TO BE RELEASED.

APOLOGY TO COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 14.

The Divisional Court to-day ordered the release of the Poplar Councillors as a result of the petition in which they apologised to Court and expressed their desire to assist the authorities in reaching a solution of the difficulties of the present situation.

SETTLEMENT OT ALBANIAN FRONTIERS

ON PRE-WAR BASIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Deplomatic correspondents assert that as the result of pressure by the League of Nations the long-contested dispute over the Albanian Frontiers is nearing settlement on the basis of full recognition of the independence of Albania. The settlement follows roughly the 1913 frontiers and involves evacuation by the Serbs of a considerable portion of the territory occupied by them since 1918.

SIR PERCY LORRAINE GOES TO TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Sir Percy Lorraine will leave Marseilles by October 20th and will arrive in Teheran about the middle of December.

UNKNOWN BRITISH WARRIOR.

GEN PERSHING TO LAY CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 13.

Paris.—General Pershing has accepted the British Government's invitation for him to attend the laying of Congressional Medal on the tomb of the Unknown British Warrior and he has suggested October 17th as the date of the ceremony.

P. & O. ANNOUNCEMENT

ALTERATIONS IN MARSEILLES TRAIN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

It is announced that the special train by which passengers are conveyed from London for Embarkation at Marseilles in the outward P. and O. Mail steamer will from October 27th leave the Victoria station at two in the afternoon on Thursday. The service will be run via Boulogne whence the P. and O. Express will depart for Marseilles on Thursday evening arriving alongside the steamer at Marseilles about noon of the next day. It is expected that the mail steamer will in future be despatched from Marseilles at midnight on Fridays or as soon after this hour as the mails are on board.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

PASSED IN U. S. SENATE.

OPPOSITION ANTICIPATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

Washington.—The Senate to-day adopted by 47 votes to 37 the Panama Bill aiming at free tolls for the American ships. The Panama Canal Bill was discussed on non-party lines, amongst its opponents being the Republican. Senator Lodge. Strong opposition is anticipated in the House of Representatives.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

U S PRESS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 13.

New York.—The press is actively discussing the Panama Bill.

The "World" in the leading column lays stress on the embarassment that President Harding must feel in inviting Britain to the Disarmament Conference, while the Republican Congress is turning the solemn treaty with Britain into a scrap of paper.

The "Journal of Commerce" declares that the proposed amendment is indefensible and it is the plain duty of the President to me to it.

The Republican leaders state that the question might be settled diplomatically beofre the final decision was taken by the Congress on the Boran Bill which probably would lie indefinitely on the table of the House of Representatives. Certainly nothing would be done until after the Disarmament Conference.

It is understood that President Harding and Senator Lodge have discussed the position, and President Harding is represented as being" perfectly satisfied" with the passage of the bill by the Senate and is not disposed to intervene.

UPPER SILESIA QUESTION.

COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 14.

Geneva—The Council of the League of Nations have forwarded recommendations to M. Briand regarding Upper Silesia. Recommendations are of a complex character, but substantially amount to a proposal of the establishment of a frontier line which is practically based upon a plebiscite, with stipulations for the revulation of the public supply services and railways over varying periods of years; abolition of customs duties; and maintenance of German mark as currency.

MOPLAH RIOTING.

CONVICTED OF U. LAWFUL ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 13.

Judgment was pronounced this afternoon in the case in which the Government Railway Police charged 39 Moplahs with unlawful assembly under Section 143, I. P. C., damaging railway lines under Section 126 of the Indian Railway Act and cutting the telegraph wires under Regulation 7 of the Martial Law Regulations.

The third accused was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted. All the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on the charge of damaging railway lines. Accused 2, 12, 17, 34, 35 and 36, leaders of the gang were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each while the remaining accused were awarded eight years' rigorous imprisonment each. Lastly on the charge of cutting the telegraph wires accused 12, 17 and 35 who were alone found guilty of that charge were awarded five years' each. the sentences to run concurrently.

RAILWAY BREACH NEAR BELLARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUNTAKAL, Oct. 13.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Guntakal, wires:—Owing to incessant rain and several breaches between Bellary and Rayadrug Nos. 45a and 46a trains between Bellary and Rayadrug, have been cancelled as also the booking of passengers, parcel and goods until further notice.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the Government's plans dealing with unemployment, trade revival, the Washington Conference and the proposals for altering the form of the German indemnity.

Brussels.—Belgian military police arrested at Crefeld to-day a number of ex-officers of the German army, who were about to hold a secret meeting. The documents were seized and are being examined.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND GOVT.

RUMOURS IN SIMLA,

SIR. W. VINCENT GOING TO MALABAR

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Sir William Vincent, Home Member, has left today on a flying visit to Malabar at the instance, it is understood, of the Viceroy and he is expected to return by 27th instant. This means that he will at the most stay there for three days, the rest of time being occupied by the journey to and fro. It is certain his visit to that storm centre of rebellion will be productive of no better result than that of Lord Willingdon. It is incomprehensible how Sir William could visualise the whole situation and understand the real remedy for the trouble by an all too brief, a stay of three days probably at the Distric Magistrate's bungalow. Unless the Home Member takes the representatives of people into confidence, he will not be able to get to the bottom of the truth. The versions about the outbreak have been so many and so varying that it is hoped Sir William will stay in Malabar longer and, instead of relying purely on apparently one-sided reports of officials, take the trouble of verifying them in the light of popular statements with a view to suggesting the correct solution of the Malabar problem, but it is extremely doubtful if he would cooperate even with Cooperating politicians. It must not, however, be forgotten that he is the only member of Indian Legislature as also of the Government of India who has gone to that plague spot and so whatever 'ipse dixits' the Home Member will trot out in the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, will have to be received as gospel truth unless some non-official members, at least of Madras, proceed at once to Malabar on a mission of enquiry. At the Simla session of Legislature, the Madras members particularly were vying with one another to get the credit of making motions for adjournment on the Moplah rising, but since the recese, however, none of those enthusiasts had personally acquainted himself with the genesis and developments thereof. On the other hand, these are the very politicians who condemn the activities of Non-Cooperators and Khilafatists, whose only sin is that they wanted to go and preach the gospel of non-violence among a fanatical people in that distressed area.

There are insistent rumours in Simla of imminent arrest of Mahatma Gandhi but it is believed in authoritative circles that either the arrest will take place long before the arrival of the Prince of Wales or he will not be arrested at all.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhri, who is up in Simla for reasons of health, in the course of an interview declared that imprisonments and transportations would not solve the situation. He regrets he was unavoidably detained from joining the Karachi Khilafat Conference, otherwise it would have been his good fortune to have moved or seconded the very resolution for which the Ali brothers are being prosecuted. The Working Committee of the Congress would have lost the confidence of the country if they had not passed the resolution they had regarding the Karachi resolution. He entirely agrees with the resolution of the Working Committee on foreign policy, which, he opines, ought to have come up much earlier and passed at least at the Special Congress held in Calcutta. He further urges that we must have our own consuls or representatives at the Capitals of all important countries and States, because we often hesitate to take many an important step owing to our ignorance of world politics. Pandit Chowdhry is decidedly against India welcoming the Prince, who, he thinks, is being used by the bureaucracy to come and go and tell the world that Indians have forgotten the injury and forgiven the insult which, however, are contrary to facts.

TRIAL OF ALI MUSALIAR AND OTHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct 12.

When the Court assembled to-day K. P. Raman Menon moved for bail on behalf of Mannarghat Elaya Nari, who is charged with waging war against the King-Emperor. The Court, after hearing Raman Menon on behalf of his client and the opposition of the Crown prosecutor, rejected the bail application.

The case against Ali Musaliar and 37 otheirs was then resumed and Mr. Thomas, the District Magistrate, was examined to prove a sanction order of Government. After him one more constable was examined. The cross-examination of witnesses was reserved. In the absence of a couple of witnesses the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The next case taken up was that in which 16 Moplahs and one Sankunni Menon was charged with unlawful assembly and mischief by fire in the Kothakursi Amsom, between Ottapalam and Cherpullacherry, at 5 p.m. on the 23rd August. Narayanannn a shop-keeper, in his evidence, stated that a Moplah mob of over 30, with sticks and knives, came to his shop on the 5th. Singam (Malayam month) and burnt the shop. The witness identified 15 accused before the court. The seventeenth accused was the only Hindu among the party.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

MR. AZAD'S DEFENCE ADDRESS.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 13.

On the court reassembling on Wednesday Mr. Azad, counsel for the defence continued arguments. The whole day was taken up by Counsel in dealing with the actual evidence against individual accused. After giving a brief resume of the prosecution story, which had stated that assault on policemen and public servants was inspired by common object, Counsel said that it was for the assessors to consider the credibility of evidence that had been led by the prosecution. The defence case, said counsel, was that assault on the police was subsequent and not prior to the Sub-Inspector going into the town. Counsel then dealt with the statements of some accused, together with the evidence of witnesses against them. Referring to one witness, Dagumiya, whose story was that he was engaged on the day of riot in supervising the building or the repairing of his house and that while so engaged he had heard from the distance accused Subiman and Wahidsait telling Momins to look after the Sub-Inspector and take care of the police. This witness, said counsel, had, when questioned in this Court, paraphrased the actual words supposed to have been used by the accused but had admitted that it was only a sense of what he had heard. Counsel said that they could not hang or deprive people of their liberty on *prima facie* flimsy evidence such as Dagumiya's. In his case the wish was father to the thought and the words he had given were such as would become intelligible only in the light of later events, but it was always dangerous to rely on such evidence.

There was some passage at arms between Counsel and Court regarding the value to be attached to *alibis* pleaded by several accused and Counsel said it would be premature for the Court to express any opinion at that stage and, in pointing out that *alibis* were perfectly true in some cases, remarked that in other cases the accused were at any rate, away from the scene of occurrence and if they had to plead *alibi* it was because the methods of the police, as in snapping up the boys, who had been produced by him in Court for identification, had made it too dangerous for anyone to admit he was in the crowd, particularly in view of Mr. Kokjes telling them that the crowd consisted of four or five thousand men. They had, therefore, to remember the very natural apprehension on the part of defence witnesses, before one could regard *alibis* as worthless.

VALUE OF "CONFESSIONAL STATEMENT."

After lunch interval, Counsel referred to the statement made by one accused Buddhu Faridan, when he had been for some considerable time in police custody, implicating himself and others. Counsel explained that Buddha was expecting to be pardoned and his statement, though not a confession, was in the natufe of a confessional statement made before a Magistrate. The value of such statement when retracted in trial Court was nil as against others implicated, while even as against himself required corroboration. Besides the statement required to be regarded with greatest suspicion, since it was made when accused had been in police custody for a long time. Counsel cited Calcutta Weekly Notes in re Amir-khan, where it was held that the evidence of an accused person who has confessed and has been or is likely to be admitted as approver and who has been detained in police custody uptill the time of trial (In this case until the time of making statement before the committing Magistrate) is open to the greatest suspicion—that the police have arranged his statement so as to fit in with any evidence they may have obtained.

COUNSEL'S WITTICISMS.

Proceeding, Counsel referred to the indiscriminate nature of arrests on the first day, which various witnesses had invested with artistic touches and dealt with the evidence of police constables with reference to the accused. What would otherwise have proved boredom was saved by the ingenuity of Counsel, who by some opportune witticisms, caused not a little mirth; as, when he referred to witness Kashikar as that frail and spiritual looking person. Again, when dealing with the case of accused Babu Gudhakwala, whose plea was that at the particular time specified, there were some customers who were sitting down with him smoking hookah at his shop, Counsel played pun on the name of the accused which means smoking hookah by good humouredly speaking of it as smoking and sitting and sitting and smoking a little while longer and so on. Incidentably, in the course of his arguments Counsel referred to the superstition among Mahomedans who like Hindus, regarded certain days as auspicious for celebrating marriages or undertaking journeys and so on. Court seemed to believe that Mahomedans could marry on any day of the week or the month or the year, but counsel dissented and described what is well a known custom among Mahomedans, who, in consultation with their *moulvis* fixed, sometimes weeks and months ahead, days for marriages, circumcision or journeys. Even Kalidasa's drama, Sakuntala was alluded to in which a touching farewell scene is described with all the richness and fertility of poesy, *apropos* of one accused's plea that he was busy on the day of the riot with sending for the first time his daughter to her husband's house. Last but not least, Counsel was referring to the case of another accused, alleged to have entered the temple, when the Government pleader interjected the remarks, just above whisper, "what business had he!" Counsel, laughingly suggested that in these days of Hindu-Muslim *entente* he went into the temple to see that it was not desecrated. Court did not agree with the view. At this stage court adjourned till to-day.

STATMENTS BY ACCUSED.

The following written statements was put in by Suleiman Rojan, accused No. 1, in the Malegaon Riot Case.

I have not committed any offence. I am not guilty. A Khilafat Committee was established at Malegaon in November 1920 or about that time. I am a supporter of it. The volunteer corps was formed about January 1921, for keeping order and to do other business at the time of Khilafat *waz* (religious sermon). A religious fund, viz. the Imdad-ul-Islam was also started about February 1921 in order to collect money for education and Khilafat. The work of Khilafat waz was being performed excellently and on these occasions, good order was maintained by the volunteers. The police hated the volunteers because they maintained better order than they (Police) in big Khilafat waz meetings consisting of 5 or 7 thousand men. In the same manner the subscriptions to the Imdad-ul-Fund were regularly paid. The Government officers disliked this. The non-Khilafatists also hated the Khilafatists. As I took a leading part in collecting the Fund, the Police, the Government officers and the non-Khilafatists looked upon it with disfavour from the beginning. The conduct of the Police and the non-Khilafatists towards this movement was always provoking and they tried to crush it with the help of the Officials. But as the Khilafatists intend to work peacefully none of them did anything that would cause disturbance. As I am one of the leading members of the Khilafat Fund, I have been falsely implicated in this case in order to stop the movement.

The non-Khilafatists who covet the money that is to be paid to some people as compensation have conjointly with the Police and the Government Officials and with help of the same men secured false and tutored witnesses with the help of men like Messrs. Kashiker, Pophale and others who flatter government for their own benefit. All the evidence is false and fabricated because I was not at Malegaon on the day on which I was identified to be at that place and also because I am shown to have uttered some words at the time of burning the Sub-Inspector's body whereas I cannot at all speak in Marathi. I do not even know the words attributed to me. All the false evidence that was required against me in this case has been fabricated by Popha'e's men with the help of the Police by spending the money from the large amount which he is to get. They have given false evidence because they thought they would be prosecuted if they did not do so on behalf of the Police and also through fear of the fact that the Collector was empowered to levy extra taxes. Messrs. Pophale, Kashiker, Bakridi Sirdar, Ghafurshet and Amirshet have prepared false witnesses from among the men of their party and Gymnasium. They have prepared altogether false evidence against me by representing to the Public that they are the intimate friends of Mr. Simcox, by inspiring them with fear of the District Officers and also by promising to give them money. On the day of the riot, I started from Malegaon for Dhulia in a bullock cart at about 2 p.m. for the marriage ceremony of my brother's son. I returned to Malegaon 4 or 5 days after. The witnesses say that I had called a Durbar on the next day but it is false. I was not at all present on that day.

I am a leader of the religious Khilafat movement and also a peaceful non-cooperationist. I am making my defence in this case only because the charges against me in this case are not at all Political but such as would destroy my honour and good name. Had the charges been political I would never have made my defence. I am quite innocent. I have not committed any of the offences charged against me. The prosecution witnesses have given false evidence because they know fully well that they were doing so with the help and the protection of the officials and the Police, and that under the latter circumstances they could speak any amount of falsehood without leaving the last possibility for defence to prove it. The witnesses have given false evidence because they think that it is impossible for the defence to get any evidence and also because they are sure that the defence cannot get any witness to give evidence against them as they know that if any man comes forward for proving the falsity of it he will have to face the Police, the Officials, the possibility of being prosecuted and of being taxed at any time and without any reason with the extra tax.

SHABAN BHICKARI.

Mr. Shaban Bhickari's statement:—

On Monday the 25th April 1921 I had gone to Mamlatdar's Court for watching the case against the volunteers. The case was decided at about 3 or 4 p.m. and the Magistrate Mr. Thakar sentenced the 6 volunteers to pay a fine of Rs. 50 at the instance of the Sub-Inspector Mr. Bhashkerrao. As the case against the volunteers was to be heard the Sub-Inspector thought that many Momins would attend the Court for hearing it. He had therefore attended the Court in his uniform with some armed Police, long before the case was called on and people had assembled, in order to overawe the public. When the case was going on, the Magistrate observed that a fine of Rs. 5 or 10 would be sufficient as the nature of the defence was not serious. But Bhashkerrao said, 'These men are very bad and have collected a large fund. You are new to this place and do not know the state of the city. They ought to be fined heavily' With these remarks he insisted on a heavy fine and the Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. As the volunteers were complaining that it was beyond their power to pay such a heavy fine they were taken by the armed Police to the lockup. Bhashkerrao also collected all the armed Police about the volunteers in order to inspire awe of the Police in the minds of the Public. A short time after this the Sub-Inspector went to the volunteers in the lockup and addressed to them some objectionable language about the Khilafat and the fund in a tone audible to all. He said "You have got a large fund at your disposal and you should draw money from it. The 11 men have deceived you." In this way he made provocative remarks in any way he liked and drove away the men from the compound.

The people put their trust in God and cried "Alla ho Akbar." As soon as they reached the road outside the compound the Sub-Inspector armed with a revolver and a sword followed them with the party of armed men that he had got ready beforehand. The people for fear of the consequences halted near the Motor Stand. The statement that a police constable was lying near the Lakdi Bridge is false and concocted. Bhashkerrao abused the men standing near the motor stand and said "I shall destroy your Khilafat." In this way he abused the Khilafat and the religion. After this the Police went towards the river and I went to my house.

I am a member of the Khilafat and am a Secretary to the Khilafat and the Imdad Fund Committees. The Police hate me because I address meetings of the Khilafat. As the Officials have to destroy the Khilafat and the Fund movements they have concocted false evidence against me with the help of the non-Khilafatists.

The non-Khilafatists and the men who dislike the Fund and the Khilafat have prepared themselves and their followers to give false evidence against us with the hope of getting compensation from Government and for fear that if they refused to do so they would be prosecuted and the extra tax would be levied on them.

I am a non-violent non-co-operator and try to help the Khilafat by fair means. I am defending myself in this case only because it is destructive to my honour and good name. I would have never defended myself had the charge against me been political.

I am quite innocent. I have not committed any of the offences charged against Mr. Pophale sawkar, Amirshet, Gafurshet, other non-Khilafatists and others who flatter officials for their own benefit have maliciously fabricated false evidence against me with a hope of getting money. They have brought this false charge against me after taking precautions, through the officials and the Police to prevent the accused from getting any evidence on their behalf.

CAPTAIN OF KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

A Khilafat Committee was established at Malegaon about November last. Waz (religious sermon) were delivered under the auspices of that Committee.

A corps of volunteers was established for the purpose of providing seats for those who attended it for preventing cattle from disturbing the meeting and for other duties connected with it. I was appointed the Captain of the volunteers.

These wazs were held in the vegetable market and it was therefore necessary for the volunteers to stand there with sticks in order to prevent the cattle from disturbing the meeting. It was a duty of the volunteers to do everything connected with the Khilafat Committee. The local officials and the Police looked upon it with displeasure when they found that the arrangements at the waz and other work were properly looked after and that no disturbance of peace was committed. They were waiting for an opportunity to interfere with the volunteers and they hated me as I was the Captain

Many meetings attended by thousands of men were held but no kind of disturbance was ever created. Two volunteers were standing with sticks for keeping off, the cattle disturbing the meeting held at the time of the waz (religious sermon), delivered by Maulvie Nazir Ahmed of Nawapura, but the Sub-Inspcetor and Mr. Ghaisas, the Mamlatdar, asked for the sticks and had them taken away. Although sticks were found in the hands of these two volunteers, twelve volunteers were prosecuted. I was prosecuted although I had then no stick in my hand.

That case against me was heard on 25-4-21 by the Resident Magistrate in his Court but it was postponed when I stated that I had not taken a stick in my hand and that I had to produce evidence to prove it was told that if I wished to produce evidence, it was necessary to file an application. I therefore went out of the kutchery in order to get it written. When entered the katchrey with my application I found that six of the volunteers had pleaded not guilty and refused to produce any evidence. Their case was therefore taken up. I was then hearing their case from a window. The Magistrate said "The offence is not serious one and a fine of Rs. 5 or 10 will be sufficient." Bhashkerrao then said "These are very bad men; they have got a very large Fund. They will not be properly punished without inflicting a heavy sentence on them. With these remarks he insisted (upon a heavy sentence) and the Magistrate therefore sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 50. When the sentence was pronounced they were taken out by 4 or 5 armed Police, in the presence of all, and made to sit near the lockup.

When they went to the lockup the Sub-Inspcetor also went there and addressed to them some bad remarks about the Khilafat and the Fund in a tone audible to all. The Sub-Inspector said "You have been deceived by eleven men. You have got a large fund at your disposal and you should draw money from it." He then drove away the people that had assembled in the compound. The people quietly went away after uttering the name of God i.e. crying "Allaho Akbar" I went to call prayers. I have not committed any offence. I am not guilty.

As the officials, the Police and the non-Khilafatists did not like that the work of the Khilafat the Imdad Fund and the volunteers should go on undisturbed, they have brought this false charge against me in order to destroy these movements. Witnesses for giving false evidence have been secured by inducements of payment of Government money and threat of prosecution and levying extra tax. Bakridi Sardar, Amirshet, Bhafurshet, Kashiker Pleader and Pophals sawkar have secured false evidence against me by inducing the men of their party with money and by threatening them with prosecution by the Police and also with levying extra-tax.

ABDUL WAHID SAIT.

The following is Mr. Abdul Wahid Sait's statement:—

I am innocent and have committed no offence. The marriage of my nephews and daughter and *Mussalmani* circumcision of my son were to be performed at my house on 30th April 1921. On the night of Saturday the 23rd April 1921 I had gone to Shahade Sultanpur to my father-in-law's house for inviting the inmates to attend the ceremonies. I arranged for the departure of the guests and went to Dhullia on the 26th April 1921. For a month before this time I was wandering from village to village in connection with the arrangements about these ceremonies. On the 26th April 1921 I learnt at Dhulia about the riot. I therefore stopped the guests from leaving Dhulia and returned to Malegaon on the 27th April. Thence I took vessels and provisions in a motor car to Manmad for the 50 or 60 guests who were waiting there. On the 29th April 1921 attended the meeting called by the Commissioner in the Municipal office and promised to help in the investigation. But no one asked me anything about it or made any other enquiry. I have nothing to do either with the offence or with the riot. I was not at Malegaon on that day. All the evidence against me is false and fabricated. I am the treasurer of the Imdad-ul-Islam Fund and was working for it. The Government officers and the non-Khilafatists, who were against the Fund began to complain against me. They prejudiced the mind of the Government officials against me sent applications to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and compelled him to take steps against me. I am not a man to do any violence. I took a leading part in the Fund with a good object of using the Fund for good purpose like education. The expenses of volunteers are not paid from the Fund. A resolution to that effect is recorded in the minutes. I am a Municipal Councillor. There are two parties in the Committee. The party against me have secured false witnesses against me. They are working against me from the time of the election. They and myself are bitter enemies of each other. Maulvi Nair Ahmed used to visit my *baithak* and had boycotted those who were against the Fund. I am implicated among the accused on account of this enmity. The enemies of the Fund i.e Gulabmiya, Abdul Hamidseth Bakridi Sirdar, Ghafurshet, Ameershet and others have induced the men of their party to give false evidence with a hope of getting much money as compensation, of taking their revenge on me, and of destroying the great work undertaken by me.

Had they not been threatened with troubles by Police and with the extra tax, I am sure that they would not have willingly given false evidence against me because I am innocent. I was paying Rs. 104 as income-tax but recently had to pay Rs. 1,020. This statement is given in writing.

MADDU BECHU, (OCTEGENARIAN).

Mr. Maddu Bechu's statement:—

I have not committed any of the offences and I am innocent. I was in my new mosque on the day of the riot from 2 p.m. The Postmaster who lives near the mosque and was inspired with fear, told me the account of the riot at 8 o'clock. Till then I did not know what was going on in the town. I, in my capacity as an old man, asked him to take courage. 5 or 6 days after this some Police Officer came to inquire about my son. I told them that he might have gone to another village, because I do not look to the management of my shop and house but always spend my time in prayers in the mosque. I leave the mosque only for necessary business. The officers that had come there to inquire about my son thought that I was telling a lie and said "You will have to go to jail". I replied "Here also I count silently the beads of rosary. If you desire I will do the same in Jail." This offended them and they arrested me and took me away. I paid Rs. 710 as income tax. This year I paid Rs. 945. I have nothing to do with the offence. I do not even know why the riot took place. I think some evidence has been produced against me since I was arrested anyhow.

HUSSEIN MADDU.

Mr. Hussein Maddu's statement:—

I am not guilty. I have not at all committed the offence. At 2 p.m. of Monday the 25th April 1921, I had promised to carry for hire two barbers. Zinga Nhavi and Dwal Nhavi came to me at about 5-30 p.m. for inquiring about the motor. I told them "It is time for my motor to return from Manmad; wait a little; follow me to the Motor Stand." Five or seven minutes after this my driver came and informed me that the motor had arrived. I then went to the Motor Stand. I, my driver Zinga Nhavi and his wife started in my motor for Manmad at about 5-30 or 6 p.m. It was dusk when we reached Chaudi; we therefore lighted the motor lamps at that place. We reached Manmad at 7-30 p.m. we waited there till 10 or 10-30 p.m. when some passengers from a village came there. I started with those passengers. We started at about 10-30 p.m. We met Balam Tangewala, who had come from Malegaon, near Chawdi at 11 or 11-30 p.m. For the first time I learned about the riot from him. From him I learned about the fire and the murder of the Sub-Inspector. Till then I did (not) know that a riot had taken place at Malegaon. I did not even know who were concerned in the riot and what was the cause of it. Balam told me about the riot at 11 or 11-30 p.m. that night. He said "Under the circumstances it is dangerous to go to Malegaon; you should not go to Malegaon." I was then inspired with fear. I thought it was really dangerous to go to the City. I saw the light of the fire (from) Mosam Bridge. I then thought that instead of going into the town, it was better to directly to recover dues from other villages. I therefore left the passengers on the Mosam Bridge and went to Dhulia in my motor. I went on tour recovering my dues from my agents at various places. I have nothing to do with any of the offences. It is not all true that I ran away after committing the offence. Then I learned about the riot from Balam I was frightened and tried to avoid to go to Malegaon with an intention of leaving no chance for my enemies to implicate me in the offence. The Police might have issued the proclamation on the strength of the absence of myself and my motor (from Malegaon). Had I learned that a proclamation was issued after presuming that I was guilty, I would have presented myself without delay. I did not know anything about the proclamation. Neither did I know that any one will require my presence as an offender. I was once a volunteer. I am an admirer of the Khilafat and a subscriber to the Imdad Fund. I give full help to the Imdad Fund. As I was told that I would not be given a license to drive a motor unless I resigned the volunteer's post, I resigned it in December 1920. I then got a license for the motor. The Police hate me because I am a Khilafatists. The non-Khilafatists hate me because I am an admirer and a subscriber of the Imdad Fund. Gafoorseht and Ganpat Govind Gavde several times urged me to stop the Paisa Fund from my shop. They also said that they would bring me to trouble if I refused to do so. In this way they have taken advantage of the riot to prepare false witnesses against me and have also themselves given false evidence against me. Rao Bahadur Kokje called me 2 or 3 times to his office and after showing me a book said "I shall make you a witness if you tell the names as directed by me I shall make you an approver. I shall release you and your father (accused No. 46)." He asked me "Do you know Gosavi Pleader." I replied Yes. He said "You will get the same benefit that Mr. Gosavi got in the Nasik case. Otherwise I shall ruin you. You will have to pay six lakhs of rupees. I know you were not (here) at the time of the riot. I have also got an evidence to that effect. But if you do not give evidence as I direct you to do you will be ruined for nothing."

I am quite innocent. I have not at all committed any offence.

BOMBAY MILLS.

WHICH OF THEM USE INDIAN YARN ONLY.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following list of mills in Bombay, for the guidance of the public:—

MILLS WEAVING OUT OF INDIAN YARN ONLY:—

1. Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
2. Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills.
3. Kasturchand Mills.
4. Bradbury Mills.
5. Phenix Mills. Ltd.
6. The Crown Spinning Weaving, Ltd.
7. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving.
8. Victoria Mills.
9. Raja Gukuldas, Ltd.
10. Ruby Mills.
11. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
12. Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
13. Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing.
14. Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.
15. Jamshed Manufacturing Co.. Ltd.
16. Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.
17. Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
18. Swan Mill, Ltd.
19. Finlay Mills, Ltd.
20. Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
21. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.
22. The Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
23. Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills.
24. All the Mills under the control of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co.. Ltd.

MILLS PROPOSING TO DISCONTINUE THE USE OF FOREIGN YARN AS SOON AS THEIR PRESENT STOCK IS OVER. THESE MILLS ARE USING FOR THE PRESENT VERY LITTLE OF FOREIGN YARN:—

1. Mathuradas Mills.
2. Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.
3. The Planet Mills, Ltd.
4. Madhowji Dharamsi.

MILLS USING FOREIGN YARN FOR BORDERS ONLY:—

1. Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.
2. E. Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd.
3. Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.
4. Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.
5. Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works.
6. Indore Malwa United Mills
7. Pearls Mills, Ltd.
8. Premier Mills, Ltd.
9. Currimbhoy Ginning Pressing Co Ltd.
10. Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.

MILLS REFUSING TO SUPPLY INFORMATION:—

1. Tata Sons, Ltd.

MILLS NOT USING ENGLISH YARN:—

1. Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
2. The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
3. The Dinshaw Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
4. The Bomanji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

MILLS REFUSING TO GIVE AN UNDERTAKING NOT TO USE FOREIGN YARN, BUT GIVING AN ASSURANCE THAT ALL CLOTH BEARING THE STAMP "SPUN AND WOVEN IN INDIA" WILL BE WOVEN OUT OF INDIAN YARN ONLY.

1. Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
2. Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
3. E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.

MR GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE'S ARREST.

MESSAGE NOT TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

"DHARWAR PATRIOTS" CONGRATULATED

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

The date of hearing of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's case at Dharwar is changed from the 15th to the 17th. Absolute peace prevailed at Belgaum the whole day after arrest. In his parting speech to thousands of his friends just before the arrest, he had asked all not to observe *hartal*, nor to make any demonstration.

In the evening, over ten thousand citizens attended the public meeting held under the auspices of the Khilafat and the Congress Committees. Moulvi Kutbuddin, President, Poet Jamhankar of Nagpur, treated audience with a stirring national song.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Keshavrao Gokhale moved the three resolutions of the day congratulating Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande on his arrest, also expressing conviction of the innocence of the Dharwar patriots recently convicted, also adopting the Working Committee's resolution. The resolutions were supported by Prof. Divakar, one of the recently acquitted Dharwar accused, Baburao Gokhale of Poona, Mohomed Hussain Majli and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gangadharrao's message to Karnatak also to the Mahomedans and Maulana Shaukat Ali's letter to Mr. Gangadharrao from the Karachi jail were read out.

On Mr. Karguppikar's invitation the whole audience repeated word by word the operative part of the Working Committee's resolution. After four hours, the meeting dissolved with shouts of the Lokmanya, Gandhi, Ali Bandhu ki Jai.

Two Mahomedans and one Hindu declared having resigned Government service.

MR. DESHPANDE'S MESSAGE.

"FACING IMPRISONMENT WITH INFINITE JOY"

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 13.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is to be prosecuted under 124A for speech at Navalgund.

The following is the message from Mr. Gangadharrao:—

Being convinced there is no rescue to our Motherland but Swarajya Lokmanya Tilak suffered hardships. Today Mahatma Gandhi is treading the same path and giving us an example. The command of God and our Motherland is to win Swarajya. Therefore I face imprisonment with infinite joy and rejoice at getting an opportunity for rendering humble service for the liberation of Motherland. This is my message that our Belgaum District named by Lokmanya Tilak as the fortress of Swarajya should properly carry out their duty appertaining to Swarajya. My request to all the Swarajya propandists of Maharashtra and Karnatik is that setting aside all the differences they should win Swarajya by the utmost self-sacrifice. I am convinced that Swarajya is coming, is even now being won. By the Grace of God we are sure to get it Every one should contribute his share of work as his own duty.

There is a strong rumour that Mr. Kaujalgi is arrested at Bijapur and will be brought to Dharwar today, under 124A.

CONGRATULATION TO MR. DESHPANDE.

LEADERS' MANIFESTO APPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 13.

Yesterday a huge meeting presided by Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, re[illegible] it approved of the manifesto issued by Mahatma Gandhi and 47 all India leaders on the 6th October and reaffirmed it, that it congratulated the convicts in the Dharwar Case for their bold stand, that it congratulated Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, for his arrest for sedition.

Messrs. Cuddapah and Krishtarao Mudvedkar exhorted the audience to follow Mahatmaji and win Swaraj before the end of this year.

DR PARANJPE REFUSES TO WORK IN JAIL

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Oct. 12

Dr. Paranjpye, who was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment, has been removed to the Hoshangabad Jail. He is determined not to work in the Jails and has accordingly refused to work. He being ill-throughout his trial and even after his conviction, further development is anxiously awaited. It is said that he was given stone-breaking work.

KYASTHA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

At the All-India Kyastha Conference at Farrukabad, resolutions were adopted, welcoming H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India, condemning the dowry system and advocating widow re-marriage.

The weavers' conference will be held at Muzafarnagar on the 16th under the presidentship of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

Opinions of the Day.

Mahatma Gandhi and Government.

The "Sindh observer".—Mahatma Gandhi declares that it will only be a logical step to arrest him, who is the author of the non-Cooperation movement, and then it will be known that the Government is battling against the very principle of Non-Cooperation. We will say it is a mad Government that will ever arrest the Mahatma. If the head of that Government sticks to the promise made by him, no such thing will ever happen. Lord Reading has said that as long as there is no incitement to violence he will not interfere with the movement. Mahatma Gandhi is the last person in the world to incite people to violence and we cannot see how Lord Reading could ever order his arrest unless he is prepared to dig the grave of his reputation in India amidst the ruins of Delhi. The removal of the Mahatma will be the signal for endless trouble. Even cooperators will reconsider their position and see whether it it is worth while to have any association with the Government. But we decline to believe that Lord Reading would ever be so short-sighted.

The Nawabzhah Mystery.

The "New Times".—It is reported that Mr. Hamidali I.C.S., the Muslim Collector of Nawabshab, a man of liberal views, was to go on leave from the beginning of the next month. It is reported, further, that he received a telegraphic order to hand over charge to Mr. Bolus the new Collector who received charge and began at once trying the case of Pir Turabali Shah. There are several rumours in connection with this sudden change of office. We may be sure Mr. Hamidali felt the awkwardness of the situation created by Mr. Bolus assuming charge in such hot haste! The Government has, so far, kept *mum* over the affair!

Corruption in the State.

The "New Empire".—On 20th September, after lunch, the Legislative Assembly sat to enjoy a 'conversazione' touching the existence of corruption in the public services. The speakers became rambling and reminiscent; businessmen blamed the railways, litigants the courts of justice, landholders the revenue department. The debate has not done any harm, nor indeed has it done any good of a practical nature. Those who arraigned the public service had a certain rhetorical advantage against apologists. Speaking as they did on the corruption caused by filthy lucre, they could generalise on the infamy of human nature, without citing specific cases. Apologists on the other hand had to admit the existence of the evil and do their best to maintain that it was diminishing from day to day. None of the speakers, however, emphasised the conditions that promote or hinder the traffic in bribes.

A History of Karachi Trials.

The "Servant".—But the Karachi trials have now got a history behind them. This was told the other day by the Bombay correspondent of "Capital" and is as follows:—

"The mysteries behind official working are sometimes lifted and one such, which has become common property, is that in regard to the discussions in the Executive Council over the Ali Brothers' arrest, it appears that the Advocate-General, Bombay was at first opposed to it, and it was only the superior skill and legal knowledge of the Law Member of the Government of India who specially came down for this purpose which ultimately overcame the scruples of the Advocate-General in Bombay."

What a grim commentary on the loud assertions of our pro-Reform politicians as to the value of the Indian elements which have been made the veneer of the various Governments of India to prove their popular composition. Practically the Governor of Bombay himself took all the responsibility for launching these trials, not on the advise of the law officers of his own Government, but on the persuasion of the Government of India acting in the person of Dr. Sapru whose legal acumen has stood the Government in good stead and has brushed up all the rusty weapons in the armoury of the Government for ready use against the Non-Cooperation movement. We are certainly heading for provincial autonomy and Indemnification of the Government!

The Prince and the Indian States.

The "Tribune".—We have already expressed the hope that His Royal Highness's injunction regarding the avoidance of excessive expenditure in connection with his visit will be literally carried out not only by the Corporations and other public bodies in India, but also in the Indian States which he may visit. In this connection it is rumoured that in a neighbouring State, which is not very well off financially, it is actually proposed to raise a loan to meet the heavy expenditure connected with His Royal Highness's visit. We do hope there is no foundation for the rumour, for it would be utterly indefensible for a State, which is already in great financial difficulties, to raise a loan for such a purpose, not to say that it would be equally unwise to itself, its people and His Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE AND THE PARSIS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, C. M. C. is on the war path again! This time he is not for the people, but for the Prince! He was for years a friend of Indian Democracy; to-day he is the upholder of the British Bureaucracy! The transformation in his views is so tremendous that some of these are worth quoting to gauge his changed mentality:—Says C. M. C.:—

(1) *The National Congress*:—"It has no business to call itself national (!) It is not a Congress but a dangerous conspiracy and I decline to join hands with it, or accept its crazy, wild cat political creed and ethics"!

(2) *His Advice to Parsis*:—'Have nothing to do with it (the Congress)! Defy distrust and denounce it in spite of all the lying charms and allurements of equal and fraternal treatment and of alternative threats and menace of maltreatment with which the renegade Parsi hirelings of Gandhi-cum-Ali Brothers are plotting to entice, frighten and betray them!!"

(3) *Mr. Gandhi's Army*:—C. M. C. styles it as an "Army of sedition and revolt"!!

(4) *Disloyal Clamour*: And those who are opposed to the presentation of a communal address to the Prince are accused of "Disloyal Clamour"!

These are some of the latest views and sentiments of one, who was once a staunch Congressman, but is to-day a Co-operationist and an anti-Non-Cooperationist! That is the new era in which we live: when "staunch Congressmen" are courting with the officials and condemning their own countrymen! That is the irony of fate!

It is in this mood that C. M. C. got up a requisition, containing vehement denunciations of Gandhism, to which even his relations and friends declined to subscribe! He had to drop this anti-Gandhi matter, and started canvassing signatures in private, in clubs, at dinner-parties, and in family gathering? This is how he exhibited.

His Loyalty:—Which he defines as follows:—"Loyalty is the virtue of the faithful and true man, the good faith that a gentleman owes to his king and his country and by which he abides to the best of his judgment and ability come wha tmay." Does C. M. C. claim "the good faith" for himself and his friends only? Is the "good faith" exhibited by Addresses, Demonstrations, Deqorations, and Entertainments Is not the "good faith" rightly exhibited by the Protestants by voicing their own sentiments and those of their countrymen, come what may? *Loyalty that covers up sin, sorrow or suffering is Flattery. Loyalty that exhibits truth is good faith and Fidelity.* The Bureaucracy knows it too well, and knows as well the art of turning tigers into lambs! That is the fate of the "old and staunch Congressmen."

C. M. C.'s denunciation of Prof. Wadia and the Protestants need not be taken too seriously! For only yesterday he was howling against the bureaucracy whom he is hugging to-day! It is absolutely incorrect to say, that either my letter to Sir Jamsetjee or my friends' Protest to the Trustees was impudent and impertinent. That by itself cannot be a good ground for the Trustees to present an address! Will C. M. C. prove that these letters are impertinent? Will he also state boldly, who are the Parsi hirelings of Gandhiii? If he has the requisite courage,, let him come forward and say so. If not, he should better keep his own counsel; for he is sitting in a glass house.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

ITS ACTIVI IES IN POONA

Owing to pressure on our columns. we have not been able to publish reports of the various lectures delivered under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha during the last few weeks at Poona. and we now give below a brief account of these:—

On Sunday 14th August.—At 8-30 a.m. there was a public lecture at the Sarvajanik Subha Hall, when Messrs. Nariman, Jhabvalla, Ghaswalla and Bharucha spoke on the "Present situation" and Mr. Kelkar presided.

On the same afternoon. There was a special lecture arranged for Parsis only at the Petit Hall, when Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law, presided and Messrs. Nariman, Jhabvalla, Khambatta and Bharucha spoke on the "Present situation and Parsis' Duty."

On Sunday, the 21st August.—There was a huge public meeting, at the Gandhi Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. Ghaswalla, Barrister. The subject of the evening was "Situation in India and Asia Minor and India's Duty." Among the speakers were Messrs. Ghadially Bros., Poacha, Khambatta, Maulvi Saheb, Lohate, Dr. Phatuck Nadirshaw and Bharucha. An appeal was made for the Smyrna Fund and Rs. 52 were collected on the spot.

On Tuesday the 23rd August.—There was a public meeting at the Khilafat Hall to protest against the confiscation of the sacred Futwa signed by 500 Ulema of India. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bharucha Khambatta, Poacha, Maulvi Saheb and his brother.

On Sunday, the 4th September.—There was another mass meeting at the Gandhi Maidan to celebrate the Jayanti of the G. O. M. of India when Mr. Ghaswalla presided. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. Poacha, Banaji, Dr. Ghoure, Messrs. Paranjpe, Gokhale and Bharucha.

All the meetings have been well attended. Parsi ladies and gentlemen were conspicuous by their presence. Proceedings went on in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

KHADI MERCHANT AND SWADESHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to publish the following views through your columns:—

When men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malvya and Sir P. C. Roy declare their faith in the Charkha, it is evident that the matter has a value of its own. It is best to dissociate it from the N. C. O. movement and consider it on its own merits. If one were to study all that has been written and spoken about it and think over it dispassionately, he is sure to be convinced that the Charkha can be utilised as a means of social service and that with the handloom it can make the country prosperous. But in order to build up hand-spinning and hand-weaving as a strong industry, it is indispensable that there should be immediate and intensive action on the part of all for whom it is possible. Khadi merchants in particular have much scope for work. They should throughly utilise the great awakening in the country and the strong khadi propaganda. I earnestly invite their serious attention to the following points:—

(1) They can do much to stimulate khadi consumption with the help of clever advertising and clever hawkers. We know what advertising has done for Lipton's tea, Scissors cigarettes, Pears' soap and Jintan, to quote some familiar examples. When clever advertising is capable even of creating demands why should it not serve in stimulating consumption. They can also procure clever hawkers who will carry khadi to every house and induce customers to buy it. It was interesting to read some two days back how pickets turned into hawkers and sold khadi in Janhati. Clever hawkers know how to push sales. There are many who believe in khadi but are lazy about it. For such people, at least, clever advertising and hawking are likely to be very effective.

(2) The ethical side of business should never be lost sight of. if lasting results are desired. No frauds should be practised and the profits charged should be as small as possible, small profits and large business ought to be their principle.

(3) They should also try for increased production, by establishing or procuring the establishment of many hand-looms and hire honest middlemen who will induce farmers and others, whom they can approach and influence, to spin and go to their places to collect the yarn produced. This last was an important feature of our medieval political economy and there is no reason why we should not avail of it.

I think it is up to the large dealers in khadi to take up this matter very earnestly and do all in their power to push its consumption and production. They, should avail themselves of the best business methods and devices and the new favourable factors of the present situation and extend their business to the fullest extent possible.—Yours, etc.

D. S. T.

A WARNING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is sinful for a Non-Co-operater to cheat the public in the name of the Congress khadi shop.

This is an experience of mine, when, was working and assisting in the Girgaum District Congress Committee Khadi Shop.

The owner of a certain shop sold a chicakole fine hand-spun and hand-woven cloth for Rs. 15-8 (7¾ yds. sadi) which I brought for Rs. 10-2. Another fine cloth 9 yds. one pair dhotie which I brought for Rs. 22-8 was sold by the owner for Rs. 32-8. The gentleman has procured license or praman patrika from the Suburmati Ashrama.

This is an instance of how people cheat the public in the fair name of the Congress. I think some more underhand dealings of the same nature must be going on. As a party interested in this movement I humbly beg to bring this to the notice of the public so that this might serve as a warning in future.—Yours, etc.

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"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

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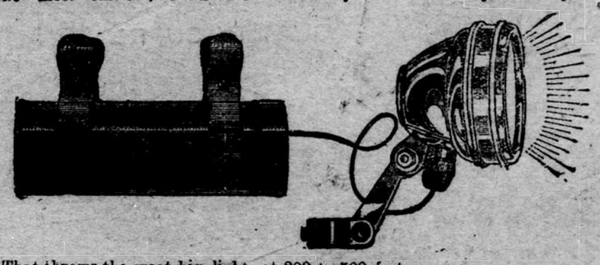

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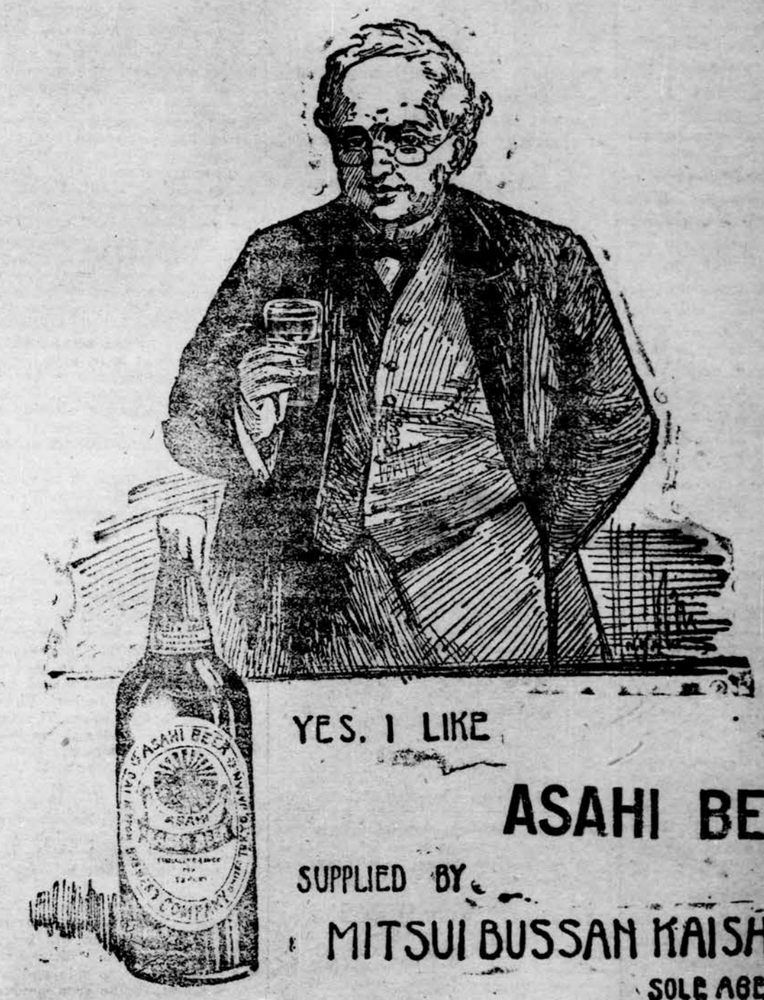

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